ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,740—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th Dec.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5644	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Brettfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buseh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

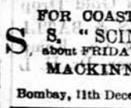
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the First [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch.	22nd Dec., 1902.
S.S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	6th Jan., 1903.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,332	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,229	X.	12th Mar. 19.3.
ERNEST SIMONS	5 747	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CURZON & Co.,
LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN CIGARS,
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
HAVANA CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
Please send for our PRICE LIST.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER, AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,500	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS
(THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. M. PHESANIA,
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

			Rs. a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1 0	per lb.
Do.	do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1 4	"
Do.	do. Almond Iced	... ...	1 8	"

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ANNUAL GRAND XMAS TREE.

A SINGULAR EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Rs. 5,000 in 25 valuable Prizes
@ Rs. 5 PER TICKET.
1,000 Tickets only.

For Prospectuses, Tickets and other information please apply to
MAX MINCK AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, LAHORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the unsettled state of the Weather the PROMENADE CONCERT at the BANDSTAND has been POSTPONED.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage will take place in the School, at Matunga, on SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1902, at 4 p.m. All Friends of the Society are invited to attend.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a 1st Class Certificate, under the Bombay Boiler Act, as 1st Engineer of the Love Grove Pumping and Air Compressor Stations.

Salary Rs. 350 per month, rising to Rs. 400 per month, by annual increments of Rs. 10, with Free Quarters.

Applications, stating age, training, and experience, and enclosing Copies of recent Testimonials, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1903.

The Copies of Certificates will not be returned.

M. C. MURZBAN, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th December, 1902.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive Offers for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of the CENTRAL LADDER BUCKET DREDGER "NEARCHUS" (capsized), now lying on her side in 13 feet of water at low water spring tides, half of the Vessel being exposed at low and a portion at high water.

2 The original Cost was Rs. 2,39,00/-.

By Order.

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Port Engineer,
Manora, Karachi, 6th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from the 12th instant until the 19th proximo, both days inclusive, the WHOLE of the ESPLANADE MAIDAN will be RESERVED for Police purposes, with the exception of that portion known as the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

This Order is made under Sub-section 1 of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902, with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th December, 1902.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return.....Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return.....Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on the 12th JANUARY, 1903. The Subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science Subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine-Drawing, and Light, Heat, and Magnetism. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1903. Applicants must state the Course of Instruction they wish to take, and will be examined in that course only. Programme giving full Particulars of the Courses of Instruction, &c., can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, on payment of 4 Annas Four.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hony. Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, up to MONDAY, the 12th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of 500 TONS of FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER in LOGS.

2. Forms of Tender and Specification can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of a fee of One Rupee each set.

3. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber," and addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, who will open them in his office on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1903, at noon, in presence of such of the Tenderers as may be present at the hour, date, and place mentioned above.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200 Earnest Money in Cash or Currency Notes.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish Cash Security equal to 5 per cent of the total Value of the Contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his Tenders, failing this, his Deposit of Rs. 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. SARGEAUNT,
Ag. Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 5th December, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.
vs.
ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions, and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 36, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902 and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock .....Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only .....Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock .....Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs.	5
Private Paddock	,,	1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	,,	2
Children	,,	2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the PRINCES DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for Bombay per s. s. "IDZUMI MARU," from YOKOHAMA and KOBE, subsequently transhipped to the s.s. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," ARRIVED here on the 11th inst., are hereby informed that after the departure of the s. s. "Idzumi Maru" from Kobe she was stranded in the Inland Sea of Japan, necessitating the transfer of her Cargo and causing the Steamer (Idzumi) to go under General Average. Consignees are, therefore, requested to present there Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, sign their Average Bond, and pay the Deposit of 10 per cent on the Market Value, or send G-Letters from their Insurance Companies before D-Orders can be issued to them.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th Dec., 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WITH reference to this Office Notice, dated 29th October, 1902, intending 1st and 2nd Class Passengers are requested to BOOK their SEATS for DELHI by application to this Office, on or before the 16th instant, as they will thereby save themselves much inconvenience and afford considerable assistance to the Company.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec., 1902.

JUST UNPACKED.

XMAS CARDS !

NEW YEAR CARDS ! !

CORONATION CARDS ! ! !

From As. 2 to Rs. 3-8 Each.

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By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
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NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME

THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... ,, 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Corrivsor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

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Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses ulcers sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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5 and 6 pice per dram.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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R. F. STANAGE, Captain, I. M. S.,
Residency Surgeon.
Residency Surgeon's Office, Bangalore, 2nd December 1902.

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OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chair

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of A. K. Sharaffy—

A. K. S. 14 6-9-10 Kegs, each 1 cwt,' small crystals Permanganate of Potash.

A. K. S. 2 41-56—10 Kegs, each 1 cwt, large crystals, Permanganate of Potash.

AT 1-30 P. M.,

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart.
1 brown waler, 16 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 chestnut Arab galloway, 13-3, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 c. b. grey pony, 13-2, 4 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM,

By Order of the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Tamulee Mitter. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on Saturday, the 20th December, 1902, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying in an oart called Delkowy Wadi, together with a bungalow, stable, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 1 83 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 307 and New No. IVF-2071, old Survey No. 576, and new Survey No. 1878-1910, and bounded as follows: On the north by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the south by a passage of the oart locaied Delkowy Wadi, on the east by the property of Mathoorabai, wife of Narayan Dharmajee Mistri, and on the west by a passage of the oart called Delkowy Wadi, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 343 (3) and Street No. 23 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHILATELISTS AND COLLECTORS AND DEALERS OF USED STAMPS.

Under instructions from the Recievers of the Estate of a deceased lady, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following :—

Lot 1.—Indian and Foreign used Post Cards about 16,500.
" " Post Cards cut squares about 4,200.
" " Post Envelopes about 600.
" " " cut round about 100
One bag containing " loose stamps and 29 card views 1 binoculars.

Lot 2—Indian and Foreign Postage and Revenue used Stamps in three books, about 17,360, and one book of monogram samples about 427.

Lot 3—Foreign Postage used Stamps in three books about 3,220 with Stanley Gibbons Price Catalogue of Stamps.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned and the stamps are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, almirah, dressing and wash-hand table, sofas, easy chairs, writing tables chest of drawers, iron safe, side board, iron double bedstead,

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy.
1 B. B. L. 12 bore rifle by R. S. Gordon and 1 carbine.
2 large size real Persian carpets, 13 1-2 by 12 feet, 12 1-2 by 9ft. and 1 jail made large carpet.
1 lot best plated ware consisting of salad bowl, cruet, tea set, biscuit box, bread basket, claret jug, etc., also brass ware.

By order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey & Co and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursendas Callianjee.—

117 M. S. M. 872-874—3 cases white Mulls.
122 M. S. M. 1122-1125—3 cases white mulls.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome and fast country-bred bay horse, 15 hands.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 light victoria,
1 strong-built French polished office shigram.
1 circular glass brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and candle power.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Rayapuram, Madras.

(sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. topkuldas Naranji and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 29th January, 1897, sell by Public Auction at their sale Room, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1903, at 4 p.m. all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Rayapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mills engine houses, boiler house, warerooms, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures and other plants, placed on used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Rayapuram in the City of Madras, and consists of two mills erected on a large piece of land, admeasuring about 29,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, list of machinery, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 12th December, 1902. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£92 13/16	=	+ 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 1/8	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/8	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	47 7/8	=	+ 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'15 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20'45 1/2	=	"
New York Demand	4'87 1/4	=	"

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	"
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	"
6 " " "	3 7/8	pr ct =	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	pr ct =	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	pr ct =	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1/4	pr ct =	"
7 day market loans	3 3/8	pr ct =	+ 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000

Rs. 53 60 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 6'10 do. Bombay.
" '30 do. Madras.

Rs. 60'00 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 6 per cent. Average rate 16'03.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 62,30,000.
Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 60,00,000.
Extra allotments of Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,20,000 and on Calcutt for Rs. 80,000 at 1s. 4 1-16.
Frieght—Coals, Kardiff to Bombay 8s. 6d.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales closed to-day very firm Madras 2d. higher; Bombay 1s. higher. Total quantity sold 8'0,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5 1-2d.

Wheat—Club No. 1, 30 1-2 Dec.-Jan. Sellers.

Coffee—Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

Tallow—Finest Australian Beef 36 6
Do do Mutton... 37-3

Tone of Tallow Auction dull.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 12,000. Spot 44s 2 Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr
4'42	4'41	4'41	4'41
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
4'42	4'42	4'42	4'42
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port			46,000 bales.
" Do. last year			48 000 "
Exports to Great Britain			25,000 "
" Continent			8,000 "
Mid-Uplands			8 50
Futures, month of Dec.			8'32 plus 5
Do. do. March			8'21 plus 4
In New Orleans—			
Spot			8'1 16 plus 1-16
Futures month of March			8'17 plus 6
Do. June			8'26 plus 6
Tone at close			steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	8,440 bales.
Wheat	16,527 cwts.
Linseed	1,681 "
Rapeseed	62 "
Gingellyseed	33,318 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	104 "
Castorseed	4,268 "
Rice	1,995 "
Myrabollams	6,082 "
Cottonseed	27,704 "

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 10th December 1902 :—

		Total	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 3rd December 1902		.....	.....
Do. Government Silver on	do.	do. ...	1,10,03,000
		Total	1,10,03,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage		12,07,000	
Do. do.	Government	8,59,000	
			20,66,000
			1,30,69,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of			4,93,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes			1,000
New coin paid to the Indore Darbar			14,00,000
Do	Reserve Treasury		4,00,000
			22 94,000
Balance on evening of the 10th December 1902			1,07,75,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	7,14,000	
Silver held on account of the Government	1,00,61,000	
	1,07,75,000	

There is in addition awaiting Assay :—

	Rs.	
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	3,47,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	17,36,000	
	20,81,000	

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	160 1-2
Japan 30 " "	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97-6
1st Settlement	Rs.	97-5

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Ready			8	4
Forward April-May ...			7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...			5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...			6	14
Do. Gujarat forward April May ...			6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready			8	4
Forward April-May ...			7	8
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready			24	0
Forward April-May. ...			24	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby ...			35	12
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	37	8		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	26	14		
25 " " ...	26	0		
50 " " ...	33	0		
Black Kutnee	32	8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone				firm.
Estimated sales				10,000
Total imports				17,000
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.			Feb.-Mar.
4'44	4'44			4'44
plus 2	plus 2			plus 3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4'45	4'45	4'45	4'45	4'45
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

COTTON.—There has again been a fair inquiry for spot cotton of high class, both exporters and mills buying, as the news from up-country of continuous rain is considered to be doing damage to the crop. Prices are about Re. 1 higher than yesterday.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	155	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	167	159	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	167	159	...	do
Belati, M G	176	170	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	165-0	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum..	181	175	—	do
Oomra good staple ...	185	179	174	do
Akola do }				
Khamgaum do } ...	177	171	...	do
Karanja do }				
Broach do ...	198	...	190	25 March

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 6
Bombay "	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-9
Do. 17 1-2	58-10

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEIR—December 6, at the Apollo Hotel, Bombay, John William Allen Weir, I C S.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord for they rest from their labours.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

PULLAN—ROBERTSON—December 6, at St John's Church Guntoor, Madras Presidency, by the Rev John Harrison, C M S, Henry Alexander Seton Pullan, of the Consolidated Tea and Land Coy, Ltd. South Sylhet, eldest son of the late Colonel Ayrton Pullan, Bombay Staff Corps, to Marie, eldest daughter of J H Robertson, Esq, Drummond Place, Edinburgh.

SLATER—MARDON—December 6, in St Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore, by the Rev J G Phillip, M A, Herbert Kelsall Slater, F G S, son of the Rev T E Slater, of the London Mission, to Edith Maude, youngest daughter of the late W H Mardon, Esq. of Bishop's Sterford.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 2, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Viet ria Bunder, Colaba,
Bombay, 12th December, 1901.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co. have been Bazar Agents and General Purveyors for me for over three years, and have given me EVERY SATISFACTION, I can thoroughly recommend them as I have always found them attentive to their business.

W. MATHEWS, R. I. M.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 8-9m., 9-32s. Low water, 2-33m., 2-40s.

P. and O. s. s. China, with English mails of 28th ultimo, due to arrive at 10 a. m.

Fifth Criminal Session.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 3 p. m.

Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.

Cathedral High School, Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

University Examination Results.

Billiard Match, Watson's Hotel, 4-30 and 9 p. m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

MANECKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,731, the daily average being 191. The total of new patients was 850.

IN A FIT OF DIZZINESS.—On Wednesday afternoon Vithoo Rama, a cultivator of the steam launch Arab, fell into the sea in a fit of dizziness and was drowned. It was stated that the deceased was a heavy "ganja" smoker.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The prize giving of the Cathedral High Schools will be held this evening at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty will preside, and H. E. Lady Northcote has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

THE VURJEEWANDAS MADOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of November the total number of patients treated in the Dispensary was 2,824. Among them the number of new admissions was 843, being classified as stated below :—Hindoos 519, Mussulmans 148, Parsees 31, Christians 112, and other class 33. The average daily attendance was 94.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—The weather has been cloudy for the past three or four days, and rain threatens to come down at any moment. Reports of showers of rain having fallen at Bhandori side, under Junagad, have reached here.—Plague has entirely disappeared from Rajkote. Reports of plague cases having occurred in Dhandhooka under British have been received.—On Monday last the dead body of a Brahmin was found at mile 6 on the Dhrugadhra line. The "post mortem" examination revealed that death was due to rupture of the spleen.—The meter gauge rails have been laid between the broad gauge rails from Wadhwan to Viramgaum. It will be inspected by a commanding engineer on the 13th instant, and from the 15th trains will run on metre gauge.—The Raja of Porbander will run with his suite in a special train leaving Porbander at 4-40 p.m. on the 14th, arriving at Wadhwan at 4-30 a.m. the next morning. He will halt at Ahmedabad for three or four days before leaving for Delhi.

RUPTURED SPLEEN.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue, relative to the death of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about twenty years. The deceased was found lying in Sutta Lane near Mombadevie on Wednesday evening by a speculator named Keshavlal Motichund. Thinking him liable to be trodden on by passersby, Keshavlal called in the Police. The deceased was unconscious, and could not answer questions put to him. He appeared to be a mendicant. He died before he could be removed to a hospital. There was a large crowd of speculators close to the place where the deceased was picked up. The medical evidence went to show that the man's spleen was diseased and ruptured and was seven times its natural size. A very slight force, such as a push in a crowd, a fall, or even sneezing could have caused the rupture.—The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by rupture of the diseased spleen, but under what circumstances the rupture was caused there was no evidence to show.

A CLEVER DEVICE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jamal Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, old offender, and Mahadu Ranjee, a Hindu, were charged with stealing silver and copper idols and cash of the collective value of Rs. 8, the property of a woman named Luxima, who resides at Parel. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 9th instant, Luximi went out leaving the room in charge of an old woman named Gunga. During her absence both the accused went to the room. The second accused called Gunga out and kept her engaged in talking, while the first accused entered the place opened a box, and stole the idols. Luximi, in the meantime, returned, and on seeing the accused, raised an alarm. The accused ran away, but they were pursued and arrested. Both the accused pleaded intoxication.—The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1, who had been in jail several times before, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement. The second accused was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A CALIFORNIAN SONGSTRESS.

MADAME AGNES FRIED, a vocalist, who has spent most of her life in America, and has earned by her singing the title of "the Californian Nightingale" will shortly arrive in Bombay and give several concerts. Recently she has been touring the East, and has sung with uniform success in China, Japan, the Straits, and Burma. At present she is in Madras, and while there she has given two entertainments at Government House. The press has accorded her most laudatory notices wherever she has appeared, and there appears to be little doubt that she is a vocalist of very considerable talent. She will appear in Bombay towards the end of the month.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying see Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and entire head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

CHAMBERLAIN AND BOTHA.

CLEARING UP MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 11.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, just received here, state :—

A further Blue-book dealing with South African affairs has been published. On the 6th October, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to Botha challenging the statements of the Boer Generals in their appeal to the civilized world for relief. Replying to Botha's Paris speech, in which he declared that Kitchener used the sufferings of women and children to induce their relatives to surrender, Mr. Chamberlain urged that nothing had been spared in the way of money or science that was capable of reducing the mortality rate, while the vital statistics of the camps proved that at the moment of surrender the Boers in the field had no cause for anxiety as to the condition of the occupants of the camps.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain stated that no request was made at the Vereeniging Conference for special provision for women and orphans. Mr. Chamberlain invited Botha to co-operate with him in finding someone who could be trusted to obtain a statement of the accounts of the late Republics. He informed Botha that the Colonial Government assumed entire responsibility for the maintenance of the destitute and orphans and made full provision for Boer widows.

If, he concluded, there was abundant and extensive cultivation at the end of the year, it would be a prelude to a degree of prosperity in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony in no wise inferior to that which prevailed prior to the war.

Botha, on the 12th October, sent a conciliatory reply, in which he remarked that had the Generals at the London Conference received an assurance that the British Government would undertake full responsibility for the Boer widows, orphans and the destitute, the appeal would never have been issued in its present form.

They had originally interpreted the full grant under the peace terms as not providing, apart from the war losses, for the widows and orphans and for the destitute burghers. They were glad to learn from a recent speech by the British Minister that the Government would undertake fuller responsibility in regard to the necessitous.

General Botha inquired further respecting the conditions upon which loans would be advanced to the burghers. He declared that the Generals had no knowledge as to funds having been remitted to Europe, and expressed the hope that Mr. Chamberlain's tour would prove a step towards the restoration of peace and prosperity, which, he was sure, it was Mr. Chamberlain's desire to promote.

CHARGES AGAINST BOTHA.

FOSTERING HATRED AGAINST BRITAIN.

The Natal correspondent of the "National Zeitung," Berlin, states that Botha is encouraging the pastors of the Dutch Church to agitate for a separate educational system. He is also credited with advising Hollander preachers to indoctrinate in the minds of children traditional hatred towards Britain.

The Progressive Party in Cape Colony have adopted as their platform the maintenance of the British settlement, the removal of all fiscal barriers throughout South African taxation reform, fair representation in Parliament, and extensive public works.

MORTALITY IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

RAVAGES OF TYPHOID AND CONSUMPTION.

General Andre, the French Minister for War speaking in the Senate, admitted that since the treaty of Frankfurt in 1871, the deaths from disease in the French army had numbered 90,000 against 13,000 in the German Army. The deaths which occurred in the French Army were chiefly due to typhoid and consumption.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ITALY'S CO-OPERATION.

THE ATTITUDE OF MENELIK.

Latest advices from Berbera are to the effect that the Mullah, at the head of an army of 32,000 men, including 6000 riflemen and 5,000 horsemen, is at Jarsi, 120 miles south-east of Bohotle.

Italy has consented to the landing of a British force at Obbia if, by so doing, it can deal more effective blows against the enemy. The Sheikhs at Obbes are anxious to assist in overthrowing the Mullah, and have offered to supply 8,000 camels and 300 native scouts for service with the British expedition.

Acting on the friendly representations of Great Britain, the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has prohibited the sale of arms and ammunition at the town of Harar, near the Somaliland frontier.

There is reason to believe that the Mullah has obtained, through agents, considerable supplies of war material at that place.

IRISH PARTY AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

DIFFERENCES WITH THE BISHOPS.

The cleavage between the leaders of the United Irish League and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy is increasing. Cardinal Logue, speaking for the Standing Committee of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, warned Mr. Redmond that that body completely endorses Cardinal Vaughan's recent appeal to the Nationalists to support the Education Bill.

The "Freeman's Journal" urges the Nationalist party to adjust its differences with the Church.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

DEATHS FROM THE COLD.

Intense cold prevails in France, and persons are being frozen to death in the streets.

THE AMIR'S WAR MATERIAL.

THE detention at Peshawar of certain munitions of war intended for Kabul has now lasted over two months so that Sir L. McIver's question in the House of Commons was a pertinent one enough. The Secretary of State's answer was a vague one and it can scarcely be accepted as final. To avoid future complications, says the "Pioneer," it might be well for the Government of India to come to a definite arrangement with the Amir regarding the importation of war material. At present His Highness's agents in Europe are at liberty to purchase as many arms and as much ammunition as they are directed to obtain; but if an embargo is to be laid upon these on arrival at Peshawar, friction with the Amir seems inevitable. It would surely be better to regulate the importations in some amicable way than to allow arms to be bought and then made the subject of correspondence. Business like methods in this matter will pay better even than diplomacy.

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FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Nageshwar Sitaram, a Hindu, was charged with abetting some persons in forging a document, namely, a power of attorney purporting to have been executed by one Ranzubai, a Hindu woman, and with dishonestly using the same as genuine.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Masnker and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. B. T. Desai, defended the accused.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The accused, in answer to the court, said the power of attorney was passed to him by Ranzubai. It was prepared at a pleader's house. Ranzubai had accompanied him to the house. He said the case had been got up against him through malice.

Mr. Masnker, who intimated he was going to call evidence, said if the jury held that the signature was that of Ranzubai, they would, he believed, find the accused not guilty on the charges of attempting to cheat the National Bank. Mr. Mark r said he intended to call an expert to prove that the hand which had signed the power of attorney was the same that had signed the bank receipts. The prosecution had attempted to prove that the complainant was at Bhazor when the power of attorney was executed, but counsel pointed out that the evidence of some of the witnesses did not support that allegation.

Mr. Babaji Dinanath, a writing expert, was then called, and was under examination when the Sessions were adjourned to this morning.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 11.

Thursday.—The depression lying over Kathiawar has intensified and is affecting the weather in that region giving cloud and light showers of rain. Weather continues unsettled in the Central Provinces, Berar, West Deccan and the Konkan where light showers have fallen. Light showers have also been received in the South Peninsula and Ceylon. Trincomalee and Poona have each received one inch, Mormugao, Colombo, Trichinopoly, Salem, Bijapur, Ahmednagar half an inch. Fine clear weather prevails in Baluchistan and Upper India. The minimum temperature last night was very largely above normal in Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, Captain C H. Bullen, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced strong easterly wind on the east coast and light variable winds with southerly swell on the Malabar Coast. The Archer Line steamer Australia, Captain H. Tait, which arrived in harbour to-day from Liverpool met with strong north-east monsoon from Aden to 64° East longitude thence to Bombay strong east to South-east wind with very heavy rain. The steamer Aviztan, Captain A. Bradford, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from London, &c., reports having met with in latitude 17°16 decree and longitude 65°20 degree heavy North east squalls and heavy rain with a confused sea and variable winds.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	61 49	71 42	70 89	71 60
Thursday, Dec 11.	00 00	00 10	00 00	00 04
Total	61 49	71 52	70 89	71 64
Total fall to Oct 20 1901.	90 83	88 59	87 48	82 10
Total fall to Oct 17 1900.	72 77	73 49	73 31	70 12

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Seasonable. Cotton third picking commenced. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Seasonable.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Benares.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Continuous cloudy. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants flowering and formation of bolls retarded. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, and continue to show more improvement. Crop prospects generally good.

Dharwar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower and want fine weather.

Surat.—Looks like clearing up. No further rain expected. Cotton plants want fine weather and early arrivals will show black leaf. Food-grains doing well.

Sholapur.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Continues cloudy.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sholapur and Secunderabad and has cleared irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are cyclonic over Cutch and Kathiawar and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The extreme day temperature was from 5° to 10° in defect in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Indore, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Ratnagiri. The minimum continues to be in large excess over the greater part of the country. The temperature ranged from 91° at Cochin to 38° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is densely clouded in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana where it is clear. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Sanger, Jubulpore, Raipure and Allahabad.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell in Berar, over the Deccan and along the coast from Goa to Bombay and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Veraval, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—A small depression has formed over Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cambay, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one-sixth of an inch. Westerly on and off the

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.

BOMBAY: YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES, in his census report of the Town and Island of Bombay devoted a whole volume to its history. His object was to sow "some seed of splendid words in honour of this isle." The volume, originally issued as a blue book, has been reprinted in a handy form and embellished with maps and illustrations. Mr. Edwardes owns that the early history of Bombay is sunk deep in the Night of Time, and that lack of material had ever been a stumbling-block in the path of him who would give to the world a connected tale of the island's expansion. Scattered notes, wherein evidence of prehistoric trade-routes is confusedly mingled with the description of events occurring in Christian eras, are all that exist to throw light upon the early circumstances of Bombay. Mr. Edwardes endeavoured to put them in order and to produce a chronological account of the island's growth and development, and in the effort succeeded, perhaps, beyond general expectation. From the date of her first birth in remote antiquity Mr. Edwardes shows that our island was shaken by terrible pangs, of which the earliest probably severed her from the mainland of India and the latest raised above high-water mark those localities which are now called Mahim and the Esplanade, and when the last birth-throe had subsided and the hour of man's appearance drew nigh, she, who had once been a portion of the continent, undivided, lay in a cluster of seven islets upon the ocean's bosom. For many a year the Heptanesia, as Ptolemy called them in A.D. 150, were destined to glance at one another across the intervening waters; but the Providence which decreed their original dispersion willed also that in after time they should be once more united by the genius and energy of man. Thus in picturesque language does Mr. Edwardes reveal to us the origin of "Bombay the Beautiful" whose latter-day charms so many writers have dilated upon. Such a history as Mr. Edwardes now presents us with has been wanted for many years. Material in a disconnected form has been in existence for years and numerous more or less insufficient works have been presented. It has been left to Mr. Edwardes to supply a comprehensive history such as will be appreciated by the casual reader as well as by the student. The author has a facile pen and the work is charming reading.

To those who wish for modern history the later chapters will afford most attraction. Mr. Edwardes tells us of the opening of the G. I. P. Railway, the first sod of which was cut in 1850, and the first twenty miles of which were opened in 1853. Improved communications by land were not the only factors in the development of commerce at that period. A monthly mail service, of which "the inefficiency and disorganisation called loudly for reform," was deemed inadequate for the needs of a growing community. The employment of ships of the Indian Navy for the purpose was discontinued in 1855 and a contract was undertaken by the P. and O. Company for the carriage of passengers and mails between Bombay and Aden twice a month in connection with their Calcutta and Mediterranean service. But it is shown that two years later even the bi-monthly voyage was decried, and an agitation was set on foot for an effective weekly mail service. The results of that agitation was the determination to make Bombay the port of arrival and departure of all the English mails. The cotton spinning and weaving industry also dates from this period. The influx of population impressed upon all minds the need for introducing improvements into the island. More space for building, a better system of conservancy, and new communications were some of the most urgently needed reforms. Prior to this the maintenance of the Fort had been condemned as not only useless, but a downright and most serious nuisance to the inhabitants at large—a source of ridiculous waste of money to the Government itself, "witness the erection of a gate at the cost of Rs. 30,000 to block up the way to the Church. The Fort is a costly and filthy nuisance." The final order for the demolition of the ramparts and the filling in of the town ditch was not given until fifty years ago, though so long ago as 1855 a newspaper cutting shows that Apollo-gate was in process of dismantling and the journals of that day regretted that the hand of the destroyer should not extend itself all round. As the number of inhabitants increased efforts were made to ameliorate the sanitary conditions of the city, but progress was impeded by a Board in which "obtuseness, indifference, and party spirit appeared to have completely overcome whatever modicum of public spirit was still conserved among its members." Meantime uncovered main drains were poisoning Byculla, terrible miasmata were complained of in the Fort and Esplanade, until at last a drainage scheme was propounded.

The history of the share mania is mentioned incidentally, Mr. Edwardes holding that modern Bombay was really established in those troublous days. We must skip over the long period which intervened between that and the present day. The volume brings the history up to the year 1901 when the census was taken, and in his concluding ch[illegible] Edwardes discusses the causes of the decline of the population by 45,758 compared with the census of the preceding decade. In the first place he records that the plague slew people like sheep. It led to a huge exodus of the population especially in the opening months of each year. It paralysed business and disorganised trade, which in ordinary circumstances must inevitably have attracted fresh arrivals. It swallowed up large sums of money, which would undoubtedly have been spent in four years upon various improvements tending to provide for and to attract fresh accretions of population. Ten thousand persons fled from Bombay in one week alone. That the plague in after time may prove to have been an indirect source of benefit to the public of Bombay Mr. Edwardes deems in no wise impossible. Indeed he tells us he discerns signs—or did a year ago—that its attacks have not been an absolutely unmixed evil. What Mr. Edwardes hopes for is a "new Bombay," for he sees in the formulation of that elaborate scheme of improvement of which we see to-day the outward manifestation in the City Improvement Trust the signs to which he refers. There is hope that this "precious stone set in the silver sea" may grow more beautiful, that the shadows which now brood in the background will vanish; and that as the years pass the island of Bombay will be linked by still closer bonds of affection and obedience to that parent land which, like herself, is encompassed by the Ocean inviolate. Thus Mr. Edwardes closes his tale. Possibly it would have been well to strip it of prognostications for the future. But Mr. Edwardes indulges in no extravagant flights of fancy, and if he does hope for a perfected Bombay, to the lasting benefit of posterity, as the outcome of the efforts of the establishment of the Improvement Trust, he is not more sanguine than was our late Governor, who, in moments of alarm at the dismal outlook, sanctioned schemes which he doubtless would condemn to-day, and consented to the expenditure of much money which might with equal profit to the public have been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLE.

VENEZUELA has brought her troubles upon herself, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they have been brought upon her by the man who is at the head of the so called Government of the country. Since President Castro first fought his way into power the country has known no peace; anarchy has been rampant; the finances have been ruined; and Castro's followers have carried fire and sword throughout the land. These facts explain the origin of the revolution, but neither the United States, anxious though they were on behalf of the Cuban and Filipino subjects of Spain, nor Great Britain saw fit to interfere to end the misrule under which their own subjects were abused, commerce was paralysed, and the greatest excesses were committed. Britain and Germany have, however, at last taken action for the satisfaction of recent and long standing claims, and it is to be desired that their intervention will also have the effect of bringing order and good government into the administration of the country. The Monroe doctrine on which President Castro relied to protect him from the consequences of his actions is no longer efficacious. President Roosevelt, the other day, declared that it was not intended to be a protection for misdeeds, and the action of the allied Powers has now apparently the full sanction of the United States. There seems to be little room for doubt that the measures taken by Britain and Germany to enforce their claims will indirectly aid the revolutionists under General Matos in their struggle with Castro's forces, and if this eventually end in the overthrow of Castro the mass of the Venezuelans will not be sorry. We are told that the Quail, a British torpedo boat destroyer, has gone to seize the Venezuelan boat which has blockaded the Orinoco against the rebels, and the removal of this and the other Government boats is likely to facilitate the movements of the revolutionary forces. In the success of General Matos there would be some guarantee for future good government, and it is worthy of note that in September last it was reported that he had offered, were he to succeed, to allow outside capitalists to control the finances of Venezuela on the same conditions as those by which Egypt has been rescued from insolvency. For having made this proposal the revolutionary leader was declared a traitor by Castro, but it is not yet quite clear that events will not compel Castro to emulate his predecessor, President Andrade, whom he ordered to clear out. As to the British and German claims they have been long pressed. A couple of months ago Castro, like a late South African president, was under the necessity of changing his capital, partly because the attentions of the rebels were becoming too pressing, and also because he desired to evade the demands of the foreign ministers who were daily seeking redress for injuries done to the persons and property of British and German subjects. Now that evasion is no longer possible and the Powers have taken vigorous action, President Castro has replied in a thoroughly characteristic fashion. He has cast all the British and German subjects at Caracas into prison, and despite the assurance of their safety felt in certain quarters there is some reason for anxiety on their account. There are over two hundred of them, and it seems natural to ask why arrangements were not made for their protection before the Venezuelan boats were seized and sunk. For the time being the foreigners are probably safe from the populace assuming that they had any desire to attack them, but they are in the power of Castro and his gang who have never been distinguished by scrupulous regard for the lives and liberties of other people. At the least the Caracas prisons cannot be healthy. One of the favourite methods of the present head of the Republic has been to clap into goal and keep there for years without trial all whose lightest words could be construed as opposed to himself. It is asserted that there are hundreds of men in the Venezuela gaols who have been prisoners for one and two years without ever having been brought to trial or charged with any offence. Some of the prisons we are told are horribly unwholesome, and the wretches immured in them die little by little every day with their iron manacles eating into their flesh. This description reads like an account of medieval prison horrors, and we cannot be sure that the treatment of the imprisoned British subjects will not be the same. If he is wise President Castro will not make the lot of his foreign hostages any more uncomfortable than he can help. But at the best confinement in overcrowded prisons must entail hardship and injury to health which might have been spared by a little foresight or prompter action on the part of the British authorities. Later telegrams announce that the American Minister is insisting on the release of the prisoners, but while President Castro has consented to liberate some of them he has not been persuaded to give up the whole of his hostages. Instead he is preparing to fight, and apparently hopes that the revolutionists will suspend their quarrel and join him in resisting the allied Powers. Troops and marines are being landed, and we may expect to have news of early fighting.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE death rate of the City of Bombay again rose to over 50 per thousand per annum last week, an increase of about three points on the previous week's figure. The total mortality was slightly above the mean of the past five years, and it was over fifty below that of the corresponding week in last year. Last week's increase was almost entirely due to a further rise in the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system. Last week diseases of the lungs accounted for no less than 163 deaths, which is very little short of 25 per cent. of the total mortality of the city during the week. How much more unhealthy this season has been than the cold weather season of last year may be estimated from the fact that there were last week no less than 56 deaths due to lung diseases more than in the corresponding week of last year. Indeed, the present season appears to be considerably more unhealthy than has been the case in Bombay for at least five years. Deaths from phthisis are still comparatively small in number. Last week's total was only half of the total recorded in the same week last year. There was another increase in respect of the mortality from plague and again the mean for the past five years was considerably exceeded. However, when compared with last year's statistics, the total of 133 deaths is fairly satisfactory. Plague declined somewhat in Mandvi, and it shared the distinction of the highest total of the various districts of the city with Bhuleshwar and Second Nagpada. Each of these districts recorded 13 deaths during the week, and the only other district where the mortality ran into double figures was the Market. Malarial fevers caused 47 deaths as against 95 in the same week last year and a mean total for the past five years of 86. The total number of deaths from all classes of fever was 58 as compared with 105 and 91, respectively. There were again a rather significant number of deaths from measles, but on the other hand diseases of the digestive and alimentary system declined. In Second Nagpada a death rate per thousand per annum of 103·49 was recorded, in Dongri the figure was 99·77, and Tarwadi comes next with a rate of 84·5. Mandvi, which heads the list as a rule, registered a death rate which was as low as 72·86. Among Europeans there were two deaths, and this was equivalent to a rate per thousand per annum of 8·47.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE greater part of the Presidency of Bombay reports that reaping and harvesting operations are now practically over. In a good many districts winnowing is the most noticeable feature of agricultural work, and rabi sowing is also progressing. In Sind, locusts are still making raids upon the crops, but fortunately they do not do so much damage as was the case a few weeks ago. The rabi crops have been slightly damaged by the pest in Karachi, and wheat and rabi have suffered from the same cause in Sukkur. In Larkhana, however, they appeared and did no damage, and their depredations in Hyderabad were only slight. In Thar and Parkar the insects confined their mischief to the trees. Everywhere in the province of Sind the growing crops are green and are thriving very well. The water supply seems to be sufficient. The locusts have now quite disappeared from Gujarat, and the only complaint which comes from that part of the Presidency is on account of the mischief which is being caused by a pest of caterpillars in Ahmedabad. Sugarcane is flourishing, and all the crops appear to be doing well, although apparently there has been no rain recently. The variations of food grain prices have only been slight. In the Konkan conditions are practically unaltered. The young rabi is flourishing, and in several places there were showers of rain which had beneficial effects in agriculture generally. In the Deccan a considerable amount of rain was received, nearly all districts recording upwards of an inch. The estimate of the cotton outturn in Poona is very poor. But there seems reason to anticipate that the outturn of bajri and rice will be quite up to the normal. In the Southern Maharatta country also more or less rain fell, and the crops are all doing well. The locusts have disappeared from Satara, where they were doing considerable damage. In Dharwar a deficiency of agricultural stock has occurred, and the cattle are being replaced by means of tagavi grants.

THE Hired Transport Ionian which was to have sailed on Wednesday for Colombo has been detained, and will now proceed to South Africa on the 20th instant with a further batch of 1,000 Bar Burghers from Bombay.

THE "African Standard" states that His Highness Aga Khan means to visit Mombassa shortly on a shooting expedition with a party of friends, including Lady Jenkins, wife of the Chief Justice of Bombay.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. J. MAITLAND, Commanding the Aden District, will be present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar as a guest of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MR. ARTHUR JOHN ALEXANDER JARDINE, a District Superintendent of Police in Burma, has received his Majesty's authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Royal Siamese Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by the King of Siam, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to his Majesty.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 9th was 751; giving a death-rate of 50·32 per annum per thousand as against 53·67 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 58 died from fevers; 133, plague; 7, small-pox; 32, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 69, diseases of the nervous system; 163, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 26, still-born; 23, old age and debility; 7, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 35; Lingast, 3; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 356; Hindu low caste, 93; Musalman, 173; Parsee, 21; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 4; European, 2; Negro-African, 1; Budhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 375, as against 374, the corresponding period of last year, and 291 the average over the past five years.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

THEIR OPERATIONS AND METHODS.

RECENTLY, writes a correspondent, the attention of the public has been drawn to the operations of the Bombay Customs in a way that has made it worth while to enquire into the methods and systems employed at the Bombay Customs House. More work is done in the clearing house at Prince's Dock than most people are cognisant of. Indeed, after a stroll through the various departments one is inclined to think that it is one of the busiest establishments in Bombay. The staff of clerks who are at work day after day, inspecting, appraising, and clearing all classes of importations have possibly more general knowledge of commerce and trade than those who are immediately and directly engaged in it. They are supposed to be able to set a value upon any article which may be sprung upon them from any part of the world, to correctly administer the Merchandise Marks Act, to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the chemical constituents—organic or inorganic—of any substance or article that may pass through their hands, and ultimately to give satisfaction to all who have any dealings with them, whether they be exporters, importers, or the general public. There is undoubtedly a general feeling abroad in all quarters of the globe that to cheat the Customs is perfectly legitimate. This is one of those little foibles of the human conscience which will probably never be eradicated notwithstanding the Scriptural injunction to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." The truth of this statement was well illustrated a day or two ago, when a suspicious looking box, addressed to an Indian missionary (forsooth!), came into the hands of the Customs officials of Bombay, bearing a declaration that the contents were wearing apparel belonging to the addressee. The box was opened, and it was found to contain Champagne and Hock! After this one would imagine that even the Customs officials would have been inclined to forgive the errors of a less enlightened generation.

But this is hardly the point. What is most interesting at the present time is to note the methods employed in the clearing house. When a consignment of goods is landed in India, it is supposed to be accompanied by a detailed declaration or invoice setting forth its origin, nature, and value. As a rule when this condition is complied with, the goods are never touched in any way, and the honesty of the consignors is trusted to by the Customs officials. But it happens every day that either by the ignorance of the exporter or through an attempt on his part to cheat the Customs of a percentage of their legimate dues these declarations are not properly made, or that if they are, an absurdly low value is placed upon the consignment. Thus only a week or two ago a jaunting car arrived in this city, and the value set upon it was £4. This in the face of it before the vehicle had even been inspected was sufficient to show the Customs officials that there was something wrong, and consequently an inspection was made, the car was appraised, and its value duly recorded at £50! Had it been priced in the document which accompanied it at £30, say, or even £20, it would, doubtless, have passed through the clearing house without a question having been raised. In the same way the Customs, whose duty it is to see that the Merchandise Marks Act is not infringed, occasionally find it necessary to inspect a consignment of goods on that account, and in this respect they very often perform signal service to the public. Not very long ago a parcel of rings returned as 18 carrat gold set with gems entered in Bombay, and a sample of the consignment was sent to the laboratory for analysis. It was then discovered that the whole of the rings were nothing more or less than brass set with paste. The question will naturally be asked: Why should an exporter desire to return as gold what was really brass? It is obvious that by so doing he would have more to pay in the way of duty, but it must be remembered that had the consignment safely negotiated the Bombay Customs, the rings would, thereafter, have been sold in India as gold; they would have acquired intrinsic value by the mere fact of the spurious hall mark having imposed upon the Customs officials. The law, of course, provides that in a case like this the goods shall be confiscated. A distinct and valuable service is thus done to the general public. The Section of the Act in respect of declarations moreover provides that the value in this country and not the f. o. b. price at the exporting ports all be given in the invoice or declaration. Thus if an article of attire were priced at Rs. 15 at New York or Rs. 10 at Hamburg that would not be accepted by the Customs officials here as a legitimate value for purposes of declaration, exporters must declare the value after freightage, insurance, Customs duty, and wholesalers' profit in this country has been allowed for. On this point a good many real mistakes are made through sheer ignorance of the law, and they involve trouble both to the consignees and to the Customs officials themselves. A month or two ago a consignment of bicycles was received at the clearing house. They were priced at Rs. 45, and that was the legitimate f. o. b. price at New York, the machines being of American manufacture. Naturally the Customs officials were suspicious. In this case had the additional charges already alluded to been added to the f. o. b. value, it would have been suspected that the machines were underpriced. They were in accordance with the law put up for auction and sold, and they realised on an average Rs. 135 each. The curious part of this transaction was that had the machines been sold retail probably not more than Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 would have been asked for them. It is not likely, therefore, that in this instance the consignee would be displeased at the upshot of the transaction.

It will naturally strike those who are uninitiated into the mysteries of the clearing house that it must be a tremendous business to get through the inspections that are necessary in the case of a big port like Bombay. As a matter of fact, however, not more than two per cent. of the goods which come into the Bombay Docks are ever inspected. Were the whole of Bombay's importations subjected to inspection the present enormous staff of native and European inspectors and appraisers would have to be multiplied fifty-fold or even to a greater extent. The officials complain at the present time that they have twice as much work to perform as they can comfortably accomplish. When an article is received in Bombay the consignee is informed of the fact. If an inspection of the contents of the crate or box in which the goods arrive is necessary he receives a notice to that effect, and he must then either attend himself at the clearing house or send a responsible representative. He may if he likes take his own carpenter, or if he is prepared to undertake a little manual labour himself he may roll up his sleeves and ply the chisel, hammer, and screwdriver on his own account. But as a general rule if he deem these precautions unnecessary he may trust to the carpenter whom he will find awaiting his arrival at the clearing house. This carpenter is no, as seems to be generally supposed, supplied by the officials of the Customs House. He is an employee of the Port Trust of Bombay, and is provided gratis for the assistance of the public. After the arrival of the owner of the package it is opened in his presence and in the presence also of a European Customs official. Every door of the clearing house is guarded by a ramrodsie, there are others on the entrance of the Docks, and the man who attempted to smuggle a bicycle, for instance, out of the Dock for the purpose of a cheap ride would have an unhappy time, more especially as a pass from a responsible official is required to take it out. It has been stated recently that damage has been done to articles within the precincts of the clearing house. If this be so it is very remarkable, and even granting that it be so it is hardly just to blame the Customs entirely. It must be remembered that a muccadam or other representative is not always so careful of his master's property as his master would probably like him to be. Moreover it is due to the Customs (who, as I have said, are supposed to possess knowledge which in almost encyclopædic in its range) that occasionally some one who is acquainted with the nature of the consignment and can give an intelligent explanation of it should attend to see it inspected. Lastly, it appears, after an inspection of the working of the clearing house that if goods were properly packed there would be little fear of any harm coming to them during their passage through the Customs.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WAR WITH VENEZUELA.

BLOCKADE OF THE COAST.

DISORDER AT CARACAS.

CASTRO'S CALL TO ARMS.

LANDING OF BLUEJACKETS.

FIGHTING IMMINENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Charybdis, the Indefatigable, the Alert, the Fantome, and the Quail concentrated on Monday at Trinidad, where the Charybdis on Tuesday night seized the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar. The crew were sent to Venezuela but the officers were detained.

The Quail has gone to seize the Venezuelan vessel which is blockading the Orinoco as a measure against the rebels.

It is stated at Trinidad that Britain will blockade the whole coast eastward of La Guayra and Germany will blockade the coast westward.

The Customs will not be seized.

It is stated at Caracas that britain and Germany demanded the immediate payment of 34,000 dollars each, in settlement of claims arising from past revolutions as awarded by a Mixed Tribunal.

Satisfaction is expressed in London at the arrest of Britishers at Caracas as they will be safer in prison than at the mercy of the populace. They number about two hundred. Some Germans have also been arrested.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, said that there were ample precedents for coercive measures against Venezuela.

The time allowed for a reply expired yesterday evening.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Violent demonstrations took place at Caracas on Tuesday evening on receipt of the news of events at La Guayra.

The crowd burned the British and German flags, and attempted to burst open the doors of the German Legation, shouting "Death to Germans." The police did not interfere.

The Government has placed an embargo on British and German Railways.

General Castro has proclaimed an amnesty and called the Venezuelans to arms.

Mr. Bowen, as representing British and German interests, has obtained Castro's consent to the release of the principal British and German prisoners, and insists upon the release of the remainder.

LATER.

Reuter, wiring from Caracas on the 10th instant, reports that the Venezuelan warships, with the exception of one which was claimed as French property, have been sunk.

Parties of sailors and marines are landing.

Troops are expected from Caracas to repulse them.

Of the British ships reported as concentrated at Trinidad, the Charybdis which seized the gunboat Bolivar, and the Indefatigable are second class protected cruisers; the Alert is a barque-rigged sloop of war; the Fantome, a sloop, barquentine rigged; and the Quail which has been despatched to the Orinoco is a Torpedo boat destroyer.

In reference to Lord Cranborne's statement that there were ample precedents for coercive measures against Venezuela, it may be stated that the most notable instance of the kind arose out of the claims of Don Pacifico, a native of Gibraltar and a British subject, whose house in Athens was attacked and plundered on April 4th, 1847, by an Athenian mob headed, it was affirmed, by two sons of the Minister of War. Don Pacifico claimed £32,000 as compensation from the Greek Government. Certain other outrages were also committed upon British subjects about the same time. The British Government supported the claims, converting them into a National demand, and insisted that Greece must pay up within a given time or take the consequences. Greece hesitated, and accordingly the British fleet was ordered to the Piræus. It made its appearance very promptly there, and seized all the Greek vessels belonging to the Government and to private merchants that were found within the waters. Greece appealed to France and Russia. The latter Power made an angry representation against what the Russian Government described as "unexpected acts of violence," but France offered friendly arbitration, which was accepted. It was found, however, that Don Pacifico had greatly exaggerated his loss, and the negotiations to arrive at a settlement almost ended in a quarrel between England and France. The matter was, however, settled after a long lapse of time for about one thirtieth of the sum originally demanded. The case almost brought about the downfall of Lord Palmerston's Government, but he achieved a triumph by a memorable speech in which he emphasised the claims of British subjects abroad to look for protection to their own Government.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

AMENDMENT BY THE BISHOPS.

The Bishops in the House of Lords have carried the Education Bill Amendment dealing with the maintenance of schools in the face of Government and Liberal opposition.

It is expected that the Commons will ignore the amendment as a breach of privilege.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

MR. KILBRIDE SENTENCED.

Mr. Kilbride, an Irish member of Parliament, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for inciting to murder.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Assouan Dam was formally opened yesterday.

The Duchess of Connaught laid the last stone in the presence of the Khedive, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and a brilliant assemblage.

The Duke of Connaught delivered a congratulatory speech.

The Khedive opened the first sluices. The party returned to Assouan, the steamer traversing the navigation lock.

[The Assouan dam is not a solid wall, but is pierced with sluice openings of sufficient area for the flood discharge of the river, which may amount to 15,000 tons of water per second. There are 180 such openings, mostly 23ft. high by 6ft. 6in. wide; and where the gates are subject to heavy pressure when being moved they are of the well-known Stoney roller pattern. The total length of the dam is about 11-4 miles; the maximum height from foundation about 130ft.; the difference of level of water above and below 67ft.; and the total weight of masonry over one million tons. Navigation is provided for by a ladder of four locks, each 230ft. long by 32ft. wide. There are five lock-gates, 32ft. wide. When the river is rising the sluices will all be open, and the red water will pass freely through, without depositing the fertilising silt. After the flood, when the water has become clear and the discharge of the Nile has fallen to about 2,000 tons per second, the gates without rollers will be closed, and then some of those with rollers, so that between December and March the reservoir will be gradually filled. The re-opening of the sluices will take place between May and July, according to the state of the Nile and the requirements of the crops.]

OPENING OF JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

EXPANSION OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Emperor in opening the Japanese Parliament called special attention to the naval expansion scheme.

MEXICO AND HER CURRENCY.

The report that it was the intention of Mexico to introduce a gold standard is denied.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTABULARY.

FORCE TO BE REDUCED.

Arrangements are being made to reduce the Transvaal Constabulary.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

OBJECTIONS BY THE JAPANESE.

It is stated at Washington that Mr. Barrett's nomination was objected to by Japan, it is believed, because Mr. Barett is an advocate of the exclusion of Japanese in a manner similar to the exclusion of the Chinese.

THE COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

With reference to Mr. Balfour's remarks in this connection, he said that he hoped to make a statement early next session and not next week, as reported.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NIGERIA.

THE REPORTED KANO EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 11.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 10th December, says that Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that no expedition against the Emir of Kano had been determined upon.

The military preparations that had been proceeding in Nigeria were merely to secure the safety of the Anglo-French Boundary Commission.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

An increase of a thousand took place last week in the numbers under gratuitous relief in the Central Provinces, but elsewhere throughout India the tendency continues downwards.

The total number of persons in receipt of Government famine assistance in India is now less than 24,000.

THE SERVICES.

Messrs. Mercer and Brayhoole have been posted from Rurki as Assistant Engineers Burma and the United Provinces, respectively.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

A decree "nisi" was made absolute by the High Court, to-day, in the case where Mr. J. H. Elliott sued for dissolution of marriage on account of his wife's misconduct.

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.

Sergeant-Major Terrell, Port Defence Volunteers, died here to-day.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener visits all the principal military stations on the North-West Frontier after the Delhi Durbar.

A STATUE TO SIR HENRY COTTON.

A marble bust of Sir Henry Cotton subscribed for by the native gentlemen for the Calcutta Town Hall, has been entrusted to Mr. Armstead, R. A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 26th Madras Infantry, which has been doing garrison duty in Ceylon for a year past, will be withdrawn next week.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

FIRST PHASE CONCLUDED.

SUCCESS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Southern Army telegraphing on the 7th states:—

The Northern Army has been checked, and its attack heavily repulsed. A great gain of time has been secured by the victory.

A private telegram of the 8th instant says:—The Southern Army was forced backed, and is now posted four miles south of Panipat. An action is proceeding.

On Sunday, Lord Kitchener ordered all unauthorised baggage to be kept back, and a guard of the Norfolk was posted for that purpose.

SONEPAT CAMP, DECEMBER 10.

The first phase of the Manœuvres concluded to-day with an attack by the Northern Army upon the entrenched line held by the Southern force from Sonepat to Kheora, extending west of the Grand Trunk Road. The day's fighting commenced by batteries of five-inch guns and thirty-pounders in the eastern section of the defence, shelling the bivouac of the Northern troops at Lassauli at 14,000 yards range soon after daylight. About ten o'clock the Second and Third Brigades of the Northern Cavalry with Horse Artillery moved round the right flank of the enemy's position. They were charged by three regiments of Southern Cavalry, with a result slightly in favour of the Northern squadrons.

The afternoon's work consisted of a desperate attack by General Stratford Collins' Second Infantry Division against the western section of the Southern line of defence. The position was not strong, but the country is covered with dense dark jungle, rendering cohesion of attack difficult to maintain. General Duff's 4th Brigade, with General Whitby's 3rd Brigade on its right, furnished a firm line which included the Norfolks and the King's Royal Rifles. The field guns shelled the enemy's trenches. Lord Kitchener after seeing the Cavalry work on the Southern right watched the progress of the Infantry attack on the opposite flank throughout, and advised the earlier support of the firing line.

The Umpires decided that the attacker had pierced the defensive line through a gap left by the unordered retirement of one battalion.

The Southerners were adjudged to have succeeded in the task of covering Delhi until the 12th instant as another strong position was still available.

The balloon floated high over the Southern trenches throughout the day.

An armistice was ordered for three days, whilst the strength of the rival armies is redistributed for the second phase of the operations south of Delhi.

Lord Kitchener has left for Delhi, and will visit Simla within the next few days.

DELHI, DECEMBER 10.

Lord Kitchener returned to Delhi unexpectedly at six to-night, and again he escaped public recognition. A carriage and pair conveyed his Lordship with two A.-D.-C's to his camp headquarters.

Major-General Egerton shortly assumes command of the Northern Army, Delhi Manœuvres, relieving Major-General McLeod who resumes his duties of Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal. He leaves Abbottabad for the purpose on the 10th instant, taking Captain Swanston as extra staff officer, and Lieutenants Marindin, R. A., and Graham, 5th Gurkhas, as additional A. D. C.'s. Brigadier-General Dening commands the Frontier District in his absence.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, Commanding the Forces, Madras, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. T. Watson, Assistant Military Secretary, Captain C. D. H. Smith, A. D. C., and Major G. De H. Smith, D. A. A. G., leaves Ootacamund on the 22nd and arrives at Delhi on the 27th instant, leaves on the 11th, and returns to Ootacamund on the 15th January.

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

The Poona Volunteers will start for the Delhi Durbar on the 18th instant. They proceed to Dhond and will leave Dhond by a special train next day, arriving at Delhi on the 21st instant.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

Nearly the whole of to-day was occupied in the examination-in-chief of the witness Bapurao Nagpurkar.

Mr. Bakhle on behalf of the defence put in a list of forty-eight witnesses to be called, some from Aurangabad and outstations, and thirty belonged to Poona. Mr. Bakhle further said that the adoption at Aurangabad was a public one, and was witnessed by a number of persons.

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The finals in the Poona Gymkhana Hockey Tournament between the Royal Scotts and the Warwicks were played this afternoon. The former won by four goals to nil.

Brigadier-General Ventris made a little speech, and congratulated both the teams, and the Cup was given away to the winners.

RETIREMENT OF A S. C. C. JUDGE.

Khan Bahadur M. V. Nanavati, Judge of the Small Cause Court, retired from service. The local pleaders presented him addresses.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

A GRAND variety entertainment in aid of funds for the college band was given last night at the college premises. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the spacious ground of the college could not be utilized and the study-room had to be brought into requisition for the purpose. The room was admirably arranged, and reflected great credit on Rev. Father Schaeffar and those who assisted him. The entertainment opened with overture "German Merriment," ably rendered by the orchestra, composed of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and St. Mary's ex-Students' Union. This was followed by a comic song, which in turn gave place to a trombone solo "Adagio," by Mr. Phillips, which showed that excellent music could be produced from a trombone. Mr. C. E. Pinckney furnished the next item on the programme, viz., the song "The Water Stairs," which was well rendered. A piccolo solo by Mr. T. Prime next carried the house. Mr. L. W. Mongini caused a round of merriment by his able lecture on man. A vocal duet entitled "No one in the world like you" was sung by Mr. and Mrs. Dillon with great effect. The first part of the programme was brought to a close with the comic song "Mickey Rooney's Band," by Mr. G. H. W. Sexton, who was vociferously encored. After an interval the second part of the programme opened with a selection from "The Geisha" by the orchestra. This was followed by Mr. C. E. Coppleston rendering a song entitled "Astbore" in his usual brilliant style. Mr. F. Falcon next treated the company to a cornet solo which was well executed. Mrs. Dillon followed with the sweet old song "The Star of Bethlehem." The band next rendered Phonographen Walzer, and the entertainment was concluded with an operetta in one act, entitled "The Blind Beggars," the characters of which were ably sustained by Messrs. R. Keating and L. Mongini, who kept the audience in roars of laughter. Mr. Seymour Dove accompanied on the piano throughout the proceedings.

ACCORDING to the "Giornale d'Italia," a successor will shortly be appointed to Lord Currie, the British Ambassador. The journal adds that, owing to his illness, Lord Currie will be unable to return to Rome to present his letters of recall.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

FASHIONS FOR THE HAIR.

LUNCHEON DECORATIONS.

HOW TO DRESS WELL.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

In what direction fashions for the hair will lead, one cannot, as yet, be certain. For some time the hanging curl has been worn by some leaders who are women of fashion. At the Coronation several peeresses wore the single curl falling on the left shoulder. It is, of course, in harmony with the picturesque Louis Seize frock. In the early part of the Victorian Era the curl had a great vogue. Portraits of the Empress Eugenie and of Queen Alexandra, at the time of her marriage, show both wearing the picturesque curl. The Empress Eugenie is credited with the introduction of the hanging curl, just as Mrs. Brown Potter is supposed to have brought in the downward shooping forhead puff. A very important detail when wearing the clinging tea gown is the petticoat if the wearer would be artistic in appearance. From the waist to the knees the petticoat should be cut fairly tight with perhaps a little fulness at the back. The flounce from the knees to the hem should be as full as possible, and of fairly stiff silk, with as many frills and furbelows thereon as you like. If the petticoat be constructed of remnants, and there be insufficient silk for the required number of frills, a hem or piping at the edge of the flounce of a different colour may be put on with good effect. A charming skirt may thus be made on economical lines. No unduly thick or fat hand should ever be encased in anything lighter in the way of gloves than a mouse-coloured tint, unless the wearer be all in white. White gloves should never be worn by anybody who is not wearing another distinctive touch of white on gown or hat. The contrast is too crude. The woman with a large hand, if it is well shaped, may wear white, but not a pure white, rather the "oyster" white, with black stitching. Black gloves should only be worn with black gowns and coats. For your gown in every shade of brown, from chocolate down to the range of mastic and pastel lines, you can have gloves to match. The same with greys. For evening dresses it is harder to choose. For pale pinks, blues, yellows, mauves, unless there is some particular lace trimming or embroidery in white or ivory, the palest mushroom or mastic tints are safest.

At luncheons, as well as at formal dinners, candle light is popular. The soft mellow glow heightens the feminine beauty of those at table. Every hostess knows how well a table looks with lighted wax candles upon it, particularly if she is a collector of rare or odd sticks, as so many women are to-day. Four candles are needed to light the smallest table, and four double branched candle-sticks are better liked. Besides silver and brass, glass candlesticks, in Old English and Colonial designs, are seen. Cut glass is to be preferred, of course, but very good imitations may be had. There is one material which it is hard to understand how it ever came to be used for either lamps or candlesticks, and that is wrought iron. Possessing no powers of reflection or refraction, the light of even a strong flame is diminished at least one half, and a most depressing effect obtained. Candle shades are works of art, whether made of silk and trimmed with chiffon and beads, or fashioned of paper and decorated with water-colour designs. Glass shades, tubes of opalescent material, jewels incrusted, are charming, as are also the parchment-paper ones with old prints in delicate pink and blue tints inserted on one side. Candle shades should always be arranged to entirely hide the flame, as the glare so near the eyes is very unpleasant. Quite the most fascinating candle shade is of tissue paper loops crowned with blossoms. The proud lily and the hydrangea fringe shades are the new ones. New, too, and as seasonable as it is gorgeous, is the autumn leaf shade. Above a fringe of red and green and gold is a sprinkling of lovely autumn foliage. A more decided novelty is a shade in Japanese effect. The shape is the half globe, the sections being put together with heavy black paper that looks like bamboo.

The rich girl is not always the only girl who is well-dressed. The girl who has to furbish up and remodel her hats and frocks is frequently as fashionably attired as her better-off sisters. Of course, it takes a lot of time and skill, as well as cleverness, to make old things look as well as new. But, then, it pays to curl feathers and clean ribbons when the hat is finished and the gown complete, and all looks well. For the girl who has to re-trim and yet wants to look nice, here are a few useful hints to help her on in her economical ways: Feathers which have become soiled may be washed in hot water and soap. Soft water should be used. Rinse thoroughly to get the soap out. Brush quills with a nail-brush or hair-brush. Wash ostrich feathers in the same way, and after rinsing thoroughly pass them through a warm solution of oxalic acid. After this they should be starched in plain starch. The fibres of ostrich may be curled with a curling-iron that is not very hot. Steam the fibres before curling. Feathers are also curled with a dull knife, drawing the fibres between the thumb and edge of the knife. Hold tightly and do not curl too tight. Do not curl the entire length, but only at the end of each fibre. Light-coloured feathers may be washed in benzine without detriment to their curl or colour. Wings and fancy feathers are very satisfactorily cleaned by washing in benzine. After drying and pluming with a brush, white wings should be rubbed with magnesia. Some all-silk ribbons and pieces of silk may be washed in soft water, using a pure, white soap. It is well to try a small piece first, for all dyes will not stand the process. Wash gently and rinse thoroughly. Roll in a towel and iron under fine paper when partially dry. Do not wring the ribbon or silk, but squeeze the water out by running through a wringer with a towel, or squeeze between the palms of the hands. Ribbons and silks should be ironed while damp. Silks are often satisfactorily cleaned in gasolene or benzine. In using either of these, a sufficient quantity must be used to cover entirely the piece being cleaned, otherwise the result will not be satisfactory. It hardly seems necessary to repeat the caution about not using either of these inflammable liquid near fire. But it must be remembered they are very dangerous.

Much has been said about the art of manicure, but few girls out of their scanty pocket-money can afford the fee of a professional manicurer. However, a girl with a steady and light hand, after a little practice, can manicure as well as most professionals. For the result to be satisfactory the nails should be well and carefully manicured at least once a week, and should be polished daily. Here is a list of necessary instruments:—Polisher, cuticle knife, cuticle scissors, nail scissors, ivory nail-presser, steel file, emery boards, orange-wood sticks, nail paste, nail powder, and cleansing fluid. A manicure-case is a very expensive article indeed to buy—that is, one properly stocked with good instruments; however, all instruments can be bought separately which will be found far more satisfactory than purchasing a cheap manicure case. 1. Cut the nails the shape desired, file them carefully with a steel file and then with an emery board, using the coarse side; now give a few downward strokes to the extreme edge of the nails with the fine side of the emery board. This removes any unevenness that may have been caused by the use of the steel file. 2. Immerse both hands in a warm soapy lather for a few minutes; dry; then gently loosen, with a cuticle knife, the cuticle adhering to the nail; should this be long or ragged, trim carefully with the cuticle scissors. 3. Dip an orange-wood stick into the cleansing fluid and moisten round and underneath the cuticle; this fluid removes all stains from the nails or finger tips. 4. Use the ivory presser, beginning at the edge of the nail and working round carefully pressing back the skin. 5. Apply a little paste to each nail and on to this dust a little powder; polish lightly and quickly; apply more powder, and repolish. Great care must be taken in using the cuticle knife as one is apt to injure the enamel especially when operating on the nails of the right hand.

Those of us who are seeking, and which of us are not, for dainty, and at the same time inexpensive presents to give our women friends, cannot do better than invest in some of the charming novelties in fans. There is such a variety of choice that there can be no difficulty in suiting every taste. There are glittering sequined fans eminently suitable to set off the young girlish face in the frivolous atmosphere of the ballroom. There are also the delicately-tinted painted fans which look especially made for the white hand of a French marquise in the days of the Grand Monarch. And last, but by no means least, there is a revival of the feather fan in a more fascinating form. Very beautiful, because undoubtedly natural, are the colours selected for these fans. Some wear the tints of a pheasant's breast or glow with the more brilliant hues of a peacock's back, while others, most fitted again for the debutante, are decked in the snow-white livery of the swan. These feathered fans are wonderfully inexpensive. Some of the prettiest are marked at the very modest price of 4s. 11d. apiece. Veils for ordinary walking purposes seem, for the time being, to have gone quite out of fashion. Probably the advent of the cold weather will speedily bring them into use once more, in spite of the warnings that have been given by various oculists as to the disastrous effect of the spotted mesh on the eyesight. One finds that the newest veils for this winter are often lined with chiffon, making them delightfully warm for a cold day. These new lined white chiffon veils are spotted rather largely, and are, perhaps, at present, quite the greatest favourites for motoring, as they effectually protect a delicate skin from the keenness of the wind.

At a large Mechanics' Exhibition now being held in Boston, U.S.A., a special prize has been offered for the best labour-saving domestic appliance. It is often, but incorrectly, said that women have never invented anything. This is demonstrably untrue here and now, for every year our Patent Office records show that as many and various inventions are credited to women as might reasonably be expected perhaps, considering that they do not work in directions calculated to teach them the first principles of mechanism. An interesting work has been written by Professor Mason, a great ethnologist, to show that all the early arts, pottery making, weaving, and so forth, were probably invented by women. The American woman is doing her best to encourage this pretty theory at the Boston exhibition. A great number or domestic inventions of more or less utility have been submitted for the prize by women inventors. Amongst them are a picture-hanger that takes the picture and hangs it in its place by means of a pole; a wooden "hand" for mixing; a ventilator to avoid draughts; a clothes-press that purports to hold more of one's wardrobe with less creasing than anything previously known; a new plan for a kitchen store cupboard; a baby's crawling dress; an entirely novel sort of cinder-sifter; and no end of other articles that sound absolutly precious labour-savers "for women by women," and that one wants to run out and buy till checked by the recollection that they are, alas! all three thousand miles away from us. The most important of all appears to be a new bread-making machine, which mixes the flour without pre sure, and so effectually as to turn all the starch into dextrine, as is proved by passing polarised light through the slices. The effect of this is to make the bread more digestible and to save a great percentage of the nourishment—fifty per cent., it is claimed. The invention is presumably fully successful and genuine, as it has been adopted for the U.S. Navy; and it was devised by an elderly Quaker lady, with the aid of her daughter, a college graduate. By the way, there are already 327 bread-making machine patents in the United States. Their patent laws are very sensible, cheap and easily managed without legal aid—ours are inconceivably costly and silly.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, NOV. 21.

Cyclists have no reason to complain as to the way their interest is being looked after by the various cycling bodies in the country. The National Cyclists' Union and the Cyclists' Touring Club, amongst other institutions, are continually devoting their energies to removing dangers to wheelmen and securing their rights. Deputations to this or that body are daily occuring, and many a cyclist would be surprised at the amount of voluntary labour that is being devoted on his behalf. A deputation of the London Centre of the N.C.U. has just waited upon the Highway committee of the London County Council, respecting the dangerous state of many of the tram-lines. The chairman of the committee promised that every endeavour would be made to keep up the high standard they had set for their own lines, and to give attention to the points suggested. In the meantime, the London Centre intends compiling a monthly list of accidents happening to cyclists through defective tram-lines.

The management of the Alexandra Palace Velodrome have certainly secured a very representative team of crack continental riders to appear at the track during the winter season. If indoor racing will ever catch on in this country, the attractions being put forward at the above Velodrome should decide the point. Amongst the men who have signed contracts are Jacquelin (who has never raced before in England), Dutrien, Jenkins, Mayer, and Moudt, whilst several other prominent men are announced to appear.

Road records this season have been almost entirely confined to unpaced work, yet, although robbed of the assistance of pacing machines, the record breakers have put up some remarkably good performances. The records passed by the Road Records Association are as follows: 100 miles, tandem safety, by Cully and Grimsdell, 4 hrs. 41 mins., 2 secs.; Land's End to London, by J. E. Naylor, 25 hrs., 25 mins. 32 secs.; London to Brighton and back, H. Green, 5 hrs., 39 mins., 22 secs. Land's End to London, L. Martin, 22 hrs., 16 mins., 16 secs.; London to Portsmouth and back, tandem, F. H. Wiegrave and R. Ibbotson, 8 hrs., 25 mins., 10 secs.; 100 miles tandem, R. J. and A. F. Ilsley, 4 hrs., 36 mins., 29 secs.; 100 safety, H. Green, 4 hrs., 36 mins., 22 secs.; and Liverpool to Edinburgh, R. L. L. Knipe, 14 hrs., 49 mins.

A very impressive exhibition of the capability of the motor bicycle was given last Tuesday by F. W. Chase, on the Crystal Palace track. Chase started with the intention of beating the previous motor records held by E. Arnott, and in spite of a cold easterly wind which was cutting across the track, made a most meritorious ride, beating the existing records by many miles. We give the hour distances as timed by Mr. G. Pembroke Coleman. One hour, 40 miles, 210 yards; two hours, 79 miles, 378 yards; three hours, 115 miles, 335 yards; four hours, 147 miles, 1,370 yards; five hours, 189 miles, 780 yards; six hours, 223 miles, 250 yards. The mileage for the six hours is an improvement of nearly sixteen miles on the previous best.

Very little has been heard about the marvellous mile record ridden by Henri Contenet, at the Buffalo Velodrome, Paris, on November the 6th. Yet the performance should rank as one of the best achieved on the cycle track this year. Paced with a flying start, Contenet covered the mile in 1 min. 16 1-5 secs., which time has been officially announced. "Tommy" Hall, who also is riding remarkably well just now, is reported to have ridden the mile in 1 min. 12 secs., but he was not officially timed. Possibly before next week's notes a further improvement will be made, if the coldness of the weather does not interfere with high speed.

A match between a pedestrian and a cyclist arising out of friendly rivalry, has just been held in Ireland. The pedestrian, a clerk in the National Bank of Ireland, a man of some fifty summers, was challenged by a cyclist to a match of twenty miles, the wheelman allowing his opponent four hours start. The course laid from Dublin to Nass, and the pedestrian easily won, covering the distance in 4 hrs 19 mins.

The Manchester police have captured a cycle thief, whose pilferings extend to a matter of twenty-four bicycles, valued at a sum of over £206. The prisoner, Matthew Webb, a shopkeeper of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, was brought before the Manchester County Police Court, when only one case was gone into. He reserved his defence, and was committed to the Sessions. The cycles stolen were the property of people living in the neighbourhood.

There is hardly and doubt that the race for the Gordon-Bennett Cup next year will be run in Ireland. Thanks to the victory of Mr. S. F. Edge, the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland has the right to have next year's contest run under its auspices. Of course, as the law stands in England, the race is out of the question, the legal limit of 12 miles an hour being an effective bar of any race in which the average speed works out at fifty miles an hour. There is no speed limit in Ireland, and it is hoped the authorities will allow the event to be carried through. So great a faith is placed in this hope, that the Automobile Club has deputed Mr. Johnson, together with Mr. R. J. Mecredy and Count Zborowski, the two latter being the leading exponents of automobilism in Ireland, to go over the suggested course in order to see if it is suitable for such a race. The three probable representatives of Great Britain in the next contest will be C. Jarrott, S. F. Edge and Count Zborowski.

The improved pattern Dunlop non-slipping device, has a wonderful steadying effect on the machine on greasy roads. The band is also invaluable for reinforcing a worn tyre, or a tyre that is required for heavy winter work. It can be readily affixed by the rider himself.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL.

THE Levee held by his Excellency Lord Northcote in the Town Hall last evening was one of the most brilliant functions of its kind witnessed in Bombay for some years past. The Governor's Levees used to be held in former years in the new Secretariat, but the accommodation afforded therein was found to be so imperfect that much inconvenience was felt by those who attended them. For the first time in December, 1898, Lord Sandhurst introduced a change, and from that year the Levees have been held in the Town Hall, where all crowding and inconvenience are avoided by the ample dimensions of the hall and the ante-rooms. An unusually large number of prominent citizens of all nationalities attended at the Town Hall yesterday to pay their respects to the representative of his Majesty the King Emperor, who returned to Bombay on Tuesday from an extended tour in Gujerat. Lord Northcote, attended by members of his staff, arrived at the Town Hall in a state carriage, drawn by four horses with outriders, shortly before the appointed time, when the guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Major D. J. Sharp, with Lieutenants P. H. Hewett and A. R. Sharp, presented arms; and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer's Band, stationed in the public road opposite the main staircase played appropriate music. Those having the private entree entered by the main stone staircase, and were ushered into the presence of his Excellency, who, attended by members of his staff, stood on the west side of the grand hall, the chief officials, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Secretaries to Government, the Judges of the High Court, the Municipal Commissioner, the Police Commissioner, the President of the Municipal Corporation, the Sheriff of Bombay, etc., standing further off on the east and west flanks of the hall. Those having the public entree went in by the southern entrance, and passing through the Durbar Room, were presented to his Excellency in the grand hall. The lobby and the ante-room were well filled by 4-30 p. m., the time appointed. The arrangements in connection with the Levee were carried out by the staff of his Excellency the Governor. The European gentlemen were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, the Military Secretary, and the native gentlemen by Mr. Hill, the Private Secretary. At the conclusion of the function, his Excellency went round and shook hands with some of the gentlemen present. The following is a list of the presentations:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abercrombie, Mr
Baig, Mr A A, C S
Barrow, Mr O T
Bendien, Mr J Gerard
Bickel, Mr F W
Chitty, Mr C M
Crowe, Mr Justice
Dalhoff, Most Rev T, S J
De Quadros, Michael R, Kt C St G
de Robbiate, Baron Eugenis Ajiroldi
de Solis, Rafael Acquarony
de Wrem, Le Vicounte
Edgerley, Mr S W
Fee, Mr William Thos
Gray, Mr Evelyn
Gerard, Mr Maxime
Grimes, Mr A J L
Gell, Mr H G
Heaven, Mr
Henderson Revd J
Hayashi, Mr Sotokichi
Hughes, Mr W C
Harvey, Mr W L, I C S
Hamilton, Mr W F
Hewett, Capt G H
Johnston, Mr G R
Moses, Mr S M
Meyer, Mr Charles F
Maxwell Mr W
Morison, Mr W T
McDonald, Mr James
McConaghy, Surg-Genl W, M D
Schiller, Mr Otto
Pereira, Dom S J
Porter, Lt Col Geoffrey M
Rozario, Luiz Philippe do
Rebsch, Mr S
Starling, Mr M H
Slater, Mr J Sanders
Tate, Mr John
Underwood, Dr Edward F
White, Mr W H, C E
Zuberbuhler, Mr J

NATIVES.

Aga Khan, Mr
Barbhaya, Mr Muljee Bhowanidas
Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir
Cowasjee D Rustomjee, Mr
Cowasji Hormusji, Mr
Dikshit, Mr H S
Fazulbhoy Visram Mr
Harkisondas Narrotamdas, Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
Khare, Mr Daji Abaji
Murzban, Khan Banadur M C
Mehta, Mr Pherozeshah M
Parekh, Mr Gokuldas Kahandas
Petit, Sir Dinshaw, Bart
Pestanji Jehangir, Mr
Setalvad, Mr Chimanlal Harilal
Vibhucandas Atmaram, Mr
Wadia, Mr Nowroji Manockji

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abbott, Rev J E, DD
Acworth, Mr
Ahelnin, Mr D S
Aitken, Mr E H
Anderson, Mr W C
Armstrong, Mr C H
Armstrong, Lieut Condr J R, R N
Astell, Mr H W
Aston, Mr Arthur
Back, Dr C
Baker, Lt Sherton D, I M S
Balfour, Mr J A
Barlow, Mr Robert
Barr, Mr
Barraclough, Mr L
Bates, Sir Edward
Bunnerman, Major W B
Basson, Mr Milward V
Bayley, Mr Vernon
Beam, Mr J A, 1st Ches. Regt
Begg, Mr John
Bell, Mr J C
Bell, Mr W M
Black, Commander H S, R I M
Bocarro, Mr Joseph
Bourke, Colonel I M S
Bowen, Mr J C G
Boyd, Lieut-Col I M S
Britto, Mr Alexandar
Brady, Mr Hollinshed W
Brodie Mills, Maty Major
Bromley, Mr Herbert
Browning, Lieut E R L
Burke, Lt-Col W H, I M S
Burton, Capt A de S
Calwell Lt-Col A H, R G A
Carnegy, Major, 21st B I
Cayley, Mr
Chichester, Capt C O 2nd Battn, O L I
Childe, Major, I M S
Clare, Mr Percy
Clark, Mr Frank J
Clark, Maj R S 2nd Battn, O L I
Chapman, Sub Lt F A, R N
Cohen, Mr Martin
Cole Mr M
Coleman, Mr F M
Coleman, Mr G B
Collis Major
Collis Barry, Major, I M S
Connor, Mr A D, 21st B Inf
Coombs, Mr E E
Continho Dr T M
Couth, Mr E Hadrian
Cawman, Asst Paymaster Arthur, R N
Creagh, Capt
Crommelin, Lieut Col, B H and C I Vol
Crum, Mr W E
Curry, Mr V F, 2nd Battn Staff Regt
Davey, Mr J H
David Mr Sasoon J
DeCunha, Dr John
De Silva, Dr D M
DeSouza, Mr Paul J
Deverell, Lieut C I B O W, York Regt
Diaz, Dr A P
Dick Mr J M
Diederichs, Mr Fritz
Dimmock, Lieut-Col I M S
D'Monte Dr D A
De Monte, Rev Dr B
Devanna, Mr Paul J
De Quadros, Dr J I
Deane, Mr Jas R
Dodington, Capt W M, 2nd Battn, O L I
Donald, Mr A K
Dranup, Mr J W S
Dreckmann, Rev F S J
Duran, Mr P
Dunlop, Capt R W L, B V R
Durnford, Mr C E, B B & C I Vols
East, Mr F A H
Ebden, Mr F T P, 22nd Bo R
Elford, Mr
Ellis, Mr A G H
English, Major T M, B V R
Enthoven, Mr Reginald E, I C S
Erik-on, Mr Anthony
Ezekiel, Mr Joseph
Fairnie, Mr R
Ferguson, Alex, F
Fernandes, Mr D
FitzGerald, Mr F H
FitzGerald, Lieut N D A R G A.
Fleischer, Major M W, B B &C I Vols
Fleecker, Mr John F,
Foavel, Mr T G,
Flower, Mr Frank M,
Foote, Rev H,
Forbes, The Revd Irish
Fosbery Mr A C W
Gearey, Rev Edward
George, Mr Wm B
Gibson, Lieut C M, R N
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Goldney, Mr Alfred Peel
Goode, Mr F W
Gonsalves, Dr G F
Gordon, Commander, R I M
Gordon Tucker, Capt E F, I M S
Gray, Mr Anderson
Gosling, Mr D
Greaves, Mr John R
Greig, Capt E D W, I M S
Green, Mr Wm Turner
Gubbay, Mr M S I C S
Gunary, Rev R Hugh
Halfkine, Mr W M
Haines, Mr R
Hamilton, Lieut William, R N H M S Sphinx
Hardiman, Mr J P
Hart, Capt E H 1st Battl G I P Ry Vols
Hawes, Capt C A, G I P Ry Vols
Heaney, Mr J S, I C S
Herbert, Lieut A G, G I P Ry Vols
Herbert, Major H, I M S
Heyland, Mr W
Holmes, Mr H
Hopkins, Handasyd
Hume, Rev E S
Hunter, Capt F J, A O C
Humphrey, Mr J
Hurst, Mr J H
Ilas Lieut F A, R E DJ
Ingle, M Fred A Isaacs, Mr
Isaacs Mr R H S
Jackson, Mr C W L
Jackson, Mr E R H
Jackson, Capt T, I M S
Jacob, Capt H S, 1st Battn I P Ry Vols
Jardine, Mr M R
John, 2nd Lieut C L, Royal Engineers
John, Mr H E
Johnson, Mr Harry
Jones, Mr Warren
Kemball, Mr H

Robertson Mr J Lindsay
Robinson, Mr E T
Roche, Lieut L V, RGA
Rodrigues, Mr J F
Rogers, Major
Rowntree, Rev H
Rowbotham, Sub Lieut, R N
Sandys, Lieut C R C S, and T Corps
Sargeant, Major S J, G I P Rly Vol
Sassoon, Mr Silas E
Sassoon, Mr Staffo d
Savage, Major T A. V D. B V R
Schilizzi, Mr E T
Scott, Mr Arthur
Scott, Mr R F G
Scott, Revr R
Seed Rev R
Seegemann, Mr A
Sequeira, Mr V
Shaw, Mr w Ladbroke
Shaw, 2nd Lieut, B H, 2nd Battl, O L I
Shellim, Mr S K
Shilstone, Mr W N
Shanbridge, Mr H O B
Simson, Mr J A
Smetham, Mr E R
Smith, Mr F Yorke
Solomon, Mr David, Khan Saheb
Spence, Mr Reginald A
Spry, Lieut C A N, R G A
Stanton, Major E C, R E
Stephens, Lieut w, B V R
Sriven, Mr J
Stoddart, Capt, R A, Adiut B V A
Street, Major, IMS
Street, Major A, IMS
Swetenham, Mr C C
Swriton, Capt, IMS
Symington, Mr J H
Taylor, Mr Robert
Tewsley, Mr H
Thomson, Mr C
Tickell, Capt J R, B B and C I R Vols
Tod, Mr
Tullock, Mr C
Trigg, Mr
Turner, Dr A K
Turner, Dr J A
Underwood, Dr C H Free man
Upton, Lieut C L S, RGA
Vaughan, Lieut Comnd C, R N
Von Donop, Major and Bt-Lt-Col S B, R G A
Vernon, Mr Charles
Veigas, Dr A G
Waddington, Mr C W
Wagstaff, Mr H F
Waite, Mr W E
Wallace, Mr John, B C
Walsh Mr J
Weldon, Mr W L
Wenden, Mr
Westropp, Mr A S A, I C S
Whately, Mr R
Wheeler, Mr T W T
Wilkes, Capt, R A
Williams, Mr J K
Willis, Mr Richard A
Wilkin, Mr E
Wilkinson, Mr H, I C S
Wilkinson, Capt, B V, R E
Wilson, Lt, A W, G I P R V
Wilson, Mr W G
Wellcombe, Lt K M, 21st B I
Wrench, Mr J M
Wright, Mr H Courtenay
Wright, Mr P Lennox
Young, Mr C P R

NATIVES.

A D Mody, Dr
A S Moos, Khan Saheb
A F Unwalla, Mr
A V Velkar, Dr
Abdoola G allana, Mr
Abdoor Razzak bin Curtas, Khan Bahadur
Abdul Kasim Munshi, Mr
Abdulla R Sayani, Mr
Aga Agoo Talib Masinda rani, Mr
Ahmed Sayani, Mr
Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Mr
Ali Asghar H Fyzee, Mr
Annandrao Narayen Da bholkar, Mr
Annandrao Nanjee Mocrar jee Mr
Anandrao R Talcherkar, Rai Bahadur
Ardeshir D Contractor, Dr
Babajee Casinathjee, Mr
Balaji Pandurang, Mr
Balkrishna Wassoodew Pa doorung, Mr
Behramji Nowroji Gama dia, Mr
Beramji Nacroji Darabsett, Dr
Bezonjee N Capadia, Mr
Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Mr
Bhaskerao Seweram Chim burker, Mr
Bhavanidas Narondas Moti wala, Mr
Bhugwanlal Panalal Jewel ler, Mr
Bomonjee D Pudumjee, Mr
Burjorjee Dadabhoy B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Budrudin Lukmani, Dr
Byramjee Dadabhoy Khan Bahadur
Byramjee Nussurwanjee Seervai, Mr
B V Wassoodew, Mr
Chandulal Dayabhai, Mr
Chocolal Pannalal, Mr
Chunilal F Dalal, Dr
Currumsey Damjee, Rao Bahadur
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
D H J Ruston jee, Mr
D J Tata, Mr
D R D Gazdar, Dr
D R Khote, Mr
D R Tata, Dr
Dadabhoy Nusarwarji Ker ravala, Mr
Dady Hormusji Dadabhoy, Mr
Dady N Dady, Mr
Dalpatbhai Khandoobhai Desai, Rao Sahib
Damodher Khimji Lakmidas, Mr
Damodur Lakmidas Khimji Mr
Darasha Ratanjee Chichgur Mr
Dastur Kaikhosbru Jamashji, Mr
Dastur Minocher Jamashji, Mr
Davood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, Mr
Desaibhai R Bardi, Dr
Desebhai H D Setna, Mr
Dewjee Udhavjee Chothanee Rao Saheb
Dhackji Cassinathji, Rao Bahadur
Dharamsey Morarjee Gocul das, Mr
Dhunjisha Dorabji, Mr
Dhunjisha H Karaka Khan Bahadur
Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Dr
Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr
E R, Khote, Mr
Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy Mr,
Ebrahimbhoy Ahmedbhoy Rowjee Mr
Edaljee R Reporter, Mr,
Ellapa Balaram Rao Baha dur,
F C Pettit, Mr
F D Spencer, Mr
F N Bisni, Dr,
F P G Talyarkhan, Mr
Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Mr.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Fazulbhoy C. Gunji, Mr
Fazlullah Khan Bahadur
Framjee Bomanjee Master, Mr
Framroze D Lalkaka, Mr
Framroze R Joshi, Mr
Furdoonji Jamsetjee Parekh, Mr
Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee Mr
Ganesh Dadeji Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur
Gangaram B Rele Mr,
Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia, Mr,
Ghanashan N Naikarni, Rao Bahadur
Gheilabhai Jugjiwandas, Mr
Gopaldas Khoosbaldas Tam boovalla, Rao Saheb
Gordhandas Khatao, Mr
Govervhandas Gocul das Tejpal, Mr
Govind Balaji Kher, Dr
Gulamhusen Karrimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
G B Prabhakar, Dr
G J Shirodker, Mr
H C Coorlavalla, Mr
H N Servai, Dr
Haji Abdul Rehman Kad wani, Khan Bahadur
Haji Ahmed Dewjee, Mr
Haji Esmail Hajee Haroon, Mr
Haji Yoosf Haji Esmail, Mr
Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, Mr
Herjibhoy Nowroji Parukh, Mr
Harrichundra Jaggonnath, Gorvgaoker, Mr
Hassonally Moola Hakimjee Khan Saheb
Harischundra Pandurang Pitale, Mr
Hassunbhoy Rahimmoola Khairaz, Mr
H P Dastoor, Mr
Hormasji Sorabji, Mr
Hormasji Doratji Pudumji, Mr
H Solleman Abdul Wahed Mr
Ibrahim Pajee Haroon Na khoda, Mr
J C Merchant, Dr
J E Modi, Mr
J Gazdar, Mr
J P Dastur, Mr
Jaganat S Sanjgiri, Mr
Jai S B Vakil, Dr
Jagmohandas V Bhaisett, Mr
Jamshed M Doctor, Mr
Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Mr
Jamsetji Cursetjee Dubash, Mr
Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsedji, Mr
Jamshedji Merwanjee Antia, Mr
Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Framji Patel Mr Mr
Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Jehangir Ebrajji Davar, Mr
Jehangir K M Master, Mr
Jehangir Manockji Cursetji, Mr
Jethabhai Vurdhan, Mr
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Shamsul-Ulma
Jival Pasabi, Mr
Jugmohundas Mangaldas Nuthoobhoy, Mr
Jugmohundas Vurjeevandas, Mr
Kaikhosru Dossabhoy Fram jee, Mr
Kaikhosro Nowrjee, Kabra ji, Mr
Kaluram Bhau Mansaram, Mr
Kanji Bhagwan Bhagat, Rao Saheb

UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT.

Adam, Mr J
Anderson, Mr Frank
Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Mr
Bruder, Rev A, S J
Bigbie, Mr J
Bhandoopwalla, Mr Bomonjee Cursetjee
Bunny, Mr D B
Chandler, Commander W, R I M
Fraser, Mr L G
Fazulbhoy Joosabbhoy Lalljee, Mr
Fairclough, Mr
Gordon, Mr F F
Hughes, Mr R D
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Hutchinson, Mr F
Hatchell, Rev C F Wellesley
Hall, Mr C M
Hand, Mr John
Ireland, Mr R H
Kalli, Mr H S
Kolhatkar, Mr J D, J P
Lallibhai, Mr Kallabhai
Moses, Subhedar David
Maxwell, Mr W
Muirhead, Mr A
McCausland, Mr G H
Monteath, Mr A M
Patel, Mr Framji
Petit, Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee
pierce, Mr Harry B
ratt, Mr C
Pichards, Mr F T
Rumboll, Capt A L
Reed, Mr Marshall
Rett, The Hon'ble Arch-Sedescon W E
Symes, Mr W C
Watson, Mr R
Weightman, Mr W J
Wasikar, Mr S D

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

CALCUTTA SILVER CHALLENGE MEDAL.

The Silver Medal presented by the Calcutta Golf Club played for by handicap annually was competed for on Wednesday and Thursday mornings by handicap medal play. There were 30 entries, and the course was at times somewhat crowded. Yesterday morning especially, what with wonderful erections in connection, it is understood, with the Coronation festivities, what have before been described as "budding peloists," and an unusually large number of Parsee youths playing cricket, golf was played under anything but favourable conditions, and it is small wonder that the scores handed in were by no means brilliant. Captain Hewett, R. N., and Mr. H. R. Greaves tied for the medal and the entry money which goes with it. The following are the scores of those who returned cards, viz :—

Capt Hewett, R N	97	12	nett 85a
Mr H R Greaves	93	8	,, 85a
Mr R A Don	87	scr	,, 87
Mr P Cresswell	95	8	,, 87
Mr J Reed	105	18	,, 87
Mr E Noble	99	12	,, 87
Mr F Muir	88	scr	,, 88
Mr R Aitken	86 +	2	,, 88
Mr E F Nicholson	92	4	,, 88
Mr J M Scott	96	8	,, 88
Mr W M Anderson	93	4	,, 89
Mr H Jacob	93	4	,, 89
Mr M Inner-Ker	93	4	,, 89
Mr C Francis	100	10	,, 90
Mr J Humphrey (Sr)	104	14	,, 90
Mr F J Clark	104	14	,, 90
Mr O Marshall	87 +	4	,, 91
Mr J S Iven	91	scr	,, 91
Mr H Bromley	104	12	,, 92
Mr J Humphrey (Jr)	100	8	,, 92
Mr G C Anderson	92	scr	,, 92
Mr A T Lain	103	10	,, 93
Mr H Harrington	111	14	,, 97

(a) Tie for Medal.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the L. M. and S. Examination of the University of Bombay show that out of a total of 70 students, 27 were successful—two being placed in the first division and 25 in the second division. Ardeshir Pestonjee Bacha and Irene Mabel Dewey passed in the first class, and the latter student was awarded half of the Charles Morehead Prize, the Queen Empress Silver Medal, and the scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883. Navajbai Sorabjee Captain gained the Balkrishna Sudamji Prize and the Bai Hirabai P. H. Cama Gold Medal. Vishvanath Chintaman Gokhale was awarded half of the Charles Morehead Prize along with Irene Mabel Dewey, and Ardeshir Pestonjee Bacha gained the J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal. Nagarkar Leab passed the Previous Examination in the second class. The following are the names of those who passed in the second class :—

Dara Jamasjee Asana, Navajbai Sorabjee Captain, Joseph Cupertino De Quadros, Jehangir Byramjee, Doroi, Themis D'Sa, Patrick L. Fernandes, Pius E. Fonseca, Vishvanath Chintaman Gokhale, Sadashiv Pamchandra Gore, Merwan Sorab Irani, Bezonjee Manekjee Katruck, Kershaw Dinshah Khambatta, Jeramdas Khatanmal Kripalani, Isabella Adamson Lamb, Hormusjee Framjee Manecksbaw, Edgar John Cecil McDonald, Amritlal Jekisondas Mehta, Gulamally Chandubhai Merchant, Goolbai Hormusjee Peshkaks, Jamshedjee Rustomjee Postwala, Ardeshir Dorabjee Rabady, Narhar Gopal Sardesai, Vasudev Raghunath Talvalkar, Ratanshaw Hormasjee Umrigar, and Dhuntal Hormusjee Wadia.

M. D. EXAMINATION.

The result of the M. D. Examination was also announced yesterday. There was only one candidate and he has not passed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd December.

Tenders for the supply of cocoanut and castor oils, chunam, cement, and files during the year 1903 were submitted.

The following tenders were accepted :—For cocoa nut and castor oils—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji. Chunam—Messrs. Ali Mahomed Cassam and Co.; Cement—Messrs. Sumshoodeen Babuji and Sons; Files—Messrs. Bradbury, Bradyand Co.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th Nov. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 29th Nov. 1902.	For week ending 28th Nov. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 28th Nov. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	656	18	652
Do ,, out of ,,	16	647	15	639
Do transported	13	478	12	428
Do attended to	2	38	2	41
Do warped	2	35	2	23

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

A well attended general meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday evening, at Nassari Chambers, Mr. F. F. Gordon presiding. After the customary preliminaries the memorandum and articles of association, as drafted by the Association's solicitors, were unanimously adopted. The following office bearers were then elected for the year 1903 :—Mr. W. Procter, Master; Mr. C. E. Coppleston, Treasurer; and Messrs. F. F. Gordon, E. Bellam, H. G. Hyde, R. Combridge, and G. Lund, Sr. Members of the Committee. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

The completion of the Moradabad-Ghaziabad chord line which gave the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway access to Delhi has naturally brought to the front some minor projects in that part of the United Provinces. Originally the East Indian Railway proposed to build a line from Khurja, between Aligarh and Ghaziabad, to Gurhmukhtesar, but on investigation the Government pronounced against this scheme as it was held to be doubtful whether any of the trans-Gangetic trade which now goes westwards to Delhi and Meerut would be attracted southwards. At the same time lines were surveyed from Meerut to Hapur and from Meerut to Gurmukhtesar. The former, 19 1-2 miles in length, was estimated to cost about 11 lakhs; the latter 29 miles, 17 1-2 lakhs. It was not intended to build both of these, but to discover which was the better of the two. It is now announced that sanction has been given to the East Indian Railway to construct a line from Khurja to Hapur instead of to Gurhmukhtesar. It will be 37 miles long and should cost some 20 lakhs. As it will pass through the native towns of Khurja and Bulandshahr and of a district served by three branches of the Ganges Canal its local traffic should be very considerable. Moreover, it is clear that Government intend to carry out the Meerut Hapur project, and there will thus be a chord from Khurja to Meerut which will avoid the detour via Ghaziabad. It will be possible to establish a good train-service by this line not only to Meerut but to Saharanpur, if the two railways concerned will pull together. The vexatious delays at Ghaziabad should be avoided by this arrangement.

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowland's Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's Kalydor."

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJEE vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee further heard at the High Court, yesterday, the suit brought by J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State, in which he claimed a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful act of the Government of Bombay; and asked that the Government resolution No. 7846 of the 6th November, 1899, might be ordered to be set aside; and for costs.

The plaintiff appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, in continuing his remarks on his own behalf, commented upon the arguments advanced by the Advocate-General at the previous hearings. He submitted that the rights of a British subject ought to receive a liberal interpretation at the hand of his lordship; and he urged that the argument of the Advocate-General could not be sustained. Referring to Section 9 of the Act constituting the High Court, plaintiff contended that nothing of the powers of the court had been taken away, nor was the court's authority limited in any way as suggested by the Advocate-General. The contention that his lordship could not entertain a suit against Government could not be sustained. Plaintiff, in support of his argument, referred to a despatch of the Court of Directors in clause 10 of the original Letters. Patents of the High Court were described the powers of the court to determine suits of every description. In the days of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, and Sir Charles Chambers, Chief Justice, and Sir John Peter Grant, Chief Justice and Judge of the Supreme Court, respectively, a strife arose between the authorities, Sir John Malcolm maintaining that the powers of the court were limited to the four corners of the island of Bombay. The matter was referred to the Court of Directors. A private letter addressed by the Governor to the Chief Justice was read by the latter in open court, and led to a breach of friendly intercourse. The Court of Director decided that both were right.

His Lordship: The only question is what is the law.

Plaintiff, continuing, said the Chief Justice was so affected by the result that he died from chagrin at what had occurred.

His Lordship: You don't want me to decide upon that point. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: No, my lord. In the result, the Advocate-General of the time was appointed the Chief Justice. Continuing, the plaintiff referred to some of the cases cited by the Advocate-General, urging that the exemption from suit applied to the Governor and members of Government personally.

His Lordship: I do not see that these questions—interesting in themselves—arise in this suit although they may arise incidentally.

Plaintiff asked his lordship to read the whole of the record, and then he would see that a libel of him had been perpetrated.

His Lordship: Were you called upon to give an explanation?

Plaintiff: Yes, I was, but not adequately. Continuing plaintiff referred to Mayne's Criminal Law, and sought to apply the remarks to his own case. He said the Bombay Government had failed in their duty to him a servant of 22 and a half years, and had not given him the justice to which he was entitled. The mode and manner of the publication were not the same as in more serious cases; they were arbitrary, unjust, and spiteful. There had been ill feeling between him and the supporters of the Secretariat for the last twenty years; and there was malice towards him both express and implied. The Advocate-General had said that the plaintiff's remedy was only against Mr. Nugent. The plaintiff said that was not so, and in support of his argument he referred to several cases. He remarked that if such a doctrine was sustained, it would be disastrous to say to his Majesty's subjects that a man ruined for life had no remedy.

His Lordship: What point are you now upon?

Plaintiff: My point is that if you publish a libel against a public officer, and charge him with dishonesty and fraud you must prove it. You must justify it. Public policy demands that a public officer shall not be defamed and slandered openly and publicly; and that he must be given an opportunity to justify himself and to clear his character. Continuing, plaintiff said this was not a case of privilege; and the Bombay Government could not claim the sanctity and protection of a Court of Record when they had been working in secret conclave. His Lordship had asked the Advocate-General whether the resolution had been published in the "Government Gazette," and the answer was that it had not. But, said the plaintiff, the Government Gazette was not read by 990 out of a thousand persons. The resolution was not marked "confidential"; it was addressed to five departments; and it must have passed through many hands. It was not passed in Council. If it was illegal, the document could not be protected. Resolutions in similar cases were not issued in a similar manner.

His Lordship: You are now arguing that the resolution was not issued in the ordinary official way; and that protection cannot be claimed unless the thing was done honestly and without malice.

Plaintiff, continuing, said there was nothing in his plaint to prevent him from going into these matters. He did not admit in the plaint that the ordinary official course was followed; and he argued that unless that had been done, no protection could be claimed. The resolution was not issued in the usual confidential manner.

Mr. Scott objected to the plaintiff stating anything that was not mentioned in the plaint.

Plaintiff said he would show that the proper course had not been taken. He said they had acted maliciously—that was a question of evidence. They had charged him with dishonesty and fraud which was not warranted by the circumstances. These were points on which he was entitled to call evidence. Plaintiff cited from Calcutta Weekly Notes a case to show that a suit could be filed against the Secretary of State for wrongful dismissal; and that it was settled the defendant paying Rs. 1,5,00 as damages.

Mr. Scott: It was settled out of court.

His Lordship: All that the case shows is that there was a suit against the Secretary of State, and that it was settled out of court. There was no judicial decision.

Plaintiff referred here to former proceedings in chambers in his case. He read a long statement of his case, contained in an affidavit in this suit.

His Lordship: Those are the allegations which you want to prove?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Scott said he had no objection to his Lordship reading the plaint, but he could not agree that they should be treated as part of the plaint.

His Lordship: I think it is a misfortune you are not represented by counsel.

Plaintiff: They have gained their object. They have starved me, and I have no means to engage counsel.

The court here adjourned till this morning.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is quite obvious in the face of it that Customs officials, whether native or European, could find little pleasure or sport in the deliberate breaking of the goods which came under supervision. It may be mentioned, however, that the Customs have been instrumental many times in tracing and detecting thefts which have been connived at and carried out within the precincts of the Customs House by "responsible" native representatives sent to witness the inspection of their employers' goods. It cannot be too strongly urged (although on the other hand one would have imagined that no such exhortation would be necessary) that the best way to ensure safe and prompt delivery of goods is to attend personally, and if an inspection is required to witness it and control it. There would be little possibility of breakage then.

Finally it may be well to mention that the Bombay Customs officials believe themselves especially lenient with the public. A lot of smuggling goes on in a quiet way. A military officer, for instance, is occasionally not above returning as Government or service kit his own personal effects. In such cases the Customs are by no means vindictive. They recognise the little foibles which human nature is prone to; and after a gentle remonstrance and a little salutary advice, perhaps, they allow the erring importer to quietly alter his declaration and pay the duty which is due. The Customs officials of Boumbay err on the side of leniency. It must be a very flagrant case of smuggling to incur their wrath. They receive many kicks and very few halfpence. If we may adapt W. S. Gilbert we should be inclined to say that "taking one consideration with another the Customs officer's lot is not a happy one."

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain W. Beale, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. F. W. Bickel, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 21st November.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. McCulloch is appointed to be Second Grade, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland, C. B., Political Resident, Aden, was granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from the 4th July.

Messrs. H. Rogers, M.R.C.V.S., of the Firm of Messrs. Scott and Co., and F. M. Stephens, M.R.C.V.S., of the Firm of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, become Veterinary Surgeons for the purposes of the Glanders and Farcy Act.

Lieutenant H. M. Davidson, 6th Bombay Cavalry, becomes Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Major C. M. Cartwright, transferred.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. X. DeSouza, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, I. C. S., on relief, becomes Joint Judge and Additional Session Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A., (Cantab.), I. C. S., on relief, becomes Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for five months on medical certificate of the leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 840, dated the 3rd February.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, as a temporary measure, vice Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., deceased.

Mr. B. H. Caleraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of receiving charge from Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., pending the arrival of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S.

Mr. E. P. Close has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month on medical certificate.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. E. P. Close has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Major J. G. Hojel, M. B., B. S., I. M. S., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and twenty days with effect from the 21st November.

Mr. J. W. Seager becomes temporary Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Mistri, I. M. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence from the date of relief by Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, I. M. S., up to the 27th December.

The services of Captain C. J. Robertson Milne, I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings a meeting of the Corporation of Bombay was held. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presided.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

The following resolution of the Standing Committee was considered :—

"That the letter to the President from Mrs. Lely Adams-Wylie, applying for a donation of Rs. 10,000 per mensem for the maintenance of a pauper hospital and the Commissioner's report thereon be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the questions of principle discussed in the Commissioner's letter be referred for consideration to the Committee appointed by the Corporation to prepare a representation to Government for the transfer to the Municipality of the duty of providing medical relief, and that without prejudice to the position that the Corporation are not liable for general medical relief a grant of Rs. 100 be made from the surplus Cash Balance for the payment of a donation of that amount to Mrs. Adams-Wylie towards the support of her hospital."

Mr. J. MacDonald moved that the recommendations contained in the resolution be approved and adopted.

Mr. Lund seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mehta said no one would attempt to deny that this hospital was a very deserving and very necessary institution, but in the unfortunate position in which the Corporation were placed in respect of medical relief he did not think they could in justice to the rate-payers of the city take any action in this matter. His sympathies were entirely with the hospital, and he opposed the resolution with great regret. They must see also what an absurd despatch there was between the request made by Mrs. Adams-Wylie and the offer which the Standing Committee proposed to make. It was almost an insult to Mrs. Adams-Wylie under the circumstances to offer her, such an amount as Rs. 500. He did not think that they could compromise a principle which really extended to very large issues in this way. He thought the public of Bombay should by means of a public meeting inform Government that they were bound to provide sufficient hospital accommodation in Bombay. He hoped that nothing would be done to prejudice the position of the Corporation in the matter of medical relief. He moved an amendment to the effect "that the Standing Committees resolution be recorded, and that Mrs. Adams-Wylie be informed that the Corporation regret that they are unable to meet her wishes in the matter but that they hope soon to approach Government with representations for carrying out in a wider scale than they are doing at present medical relief in the City of Bombay in accordance with the adjustments of liabilities between Government and the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was eventually carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 4 o'clock.

MYSTERIOUS MALADY ON A P. AND O. LINER.

The second saloon passengers of the P & O mail boat Peninsular, which arrived in the Thames on Nov. 9th had an unpleasant experience when three days out from Bombay, says the "Daily Express," A few hours after dinner several of them complained of being unwell, and during the night there were more cases under treatment by the ship's doctor. Next day the number increased to twenty and the sickness spread until almost all the second saloon passengers became more or less affected. The exceptions were about half a dozen of fifteen postal officials who were travelling with the mails. The rest were attacked, and some of these, when they left the boat at Aden, were taken to the hospital. In all the cases the symptoms were the same, and ptomaine poisoning by eating tinned fruit was suspected. One lady, who was returning home with three young children, stated that she fainted three times owing to the great pain she suffered. Captain Leigh, who was seen by an "Express" representative, ridiculed the idea of ptomaine poisoning, and maintained the whole affair. Another officer admitted, however, that there had been cases of illness on board, but attributed them to chills as the result of sleeping on deck. All the sufferers are now quite well.

The State howdah which Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett and Co. have specially built for H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore for his use at the Delhi Durbar has been entirely constructed in the firm's premises by their own workmen. The howdah is built of solid teak wood, magnificently carved all over in swami designs with the Travancore Coat of Arms, and the whole completely guilded, the effect being magnificent. The inside of the howdah is upholstered with rich crimson silk velvet with bread gold fringe and trimmings. The coverlet, which completely envelopes the elephant, is a magnificent piece of work. It is of purple and crimson silk velvet embroidered with gold all over, with the Coat of Arms of the Travancore Government artistically worked in gold in the centre. To complete the outfit are gold anklets for the elephant, gold bands for its tusks, and a circlet of gold bells to go round its neck. The howdah has been on view in the firm's show rooms during the past few days, and has attracked a large number of admiring spectators.

INQUESTS IN BOMBAY.

ALLEGED DELAY.

Superintendent Grennan of the B. Division, Bombay, in continuation of his report to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the running amok of the Pathan at Khadak, states: "The inquest on the bodies of Ismail Fakir Mahomed and Police Jamadar Mahomed Dada Mia was held only on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock not withstanding that the body of the first named deceased had been lying for nearly twenty-four hours. In fact the occurrence raised up a little dissatisfaction among the members of the masjid. The Police Surgeon, I may mention, had to perform the 'post-mortem' on the two bodies by gas light." In the same reports Mr. Grennan adds: "An inquest was held on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock at the Morgue, at the same time as on the bodies in the above mentioned murder case, on the body of Canjee Nanchund, aged forty-five years who died from heart disease at a pedhi in Dongri Street. A verdict was returned accordingly. In this case the deceased died at 7 p.m. the previous day, so that it was practically twenty-four hours before the inquest was held, during which time the mourners owing to the custom of the caste were not able to partake of food until the body had been disposed of. From what I have learnt this case has also raised up a certain amount of dissatisfaction."

AMERICA MISTRESS OF THE UNIVERSE.

CAPTAIN HOBSON'S COCK-A-DOODLE DOO!

The caresses of American ladies have evidently turned the head of Captain R. P. Hobson, U.S.N. But what turned the head of the editor of the "North American Review," and induced him to publish "America Mistress of the Seas" by that excellent officer, we cannot say. The "North American Review" has not any particular reputation for humour—on the whole we prefer "Judge," and even the coloured supplements of the "New York Journal." But this month there are fourteen pages which for humour, impudence of ignorance are certainly unsurpassed.

A BAD CASE OF SWELLED HEAD.

The root of it all, says the "Review of Reviews," is that the good Captain is suffering from the mania of national greatness. We have burnt too much incense before the American shrine to be suspected of irreverence. But Captain Hobson is too much even for us. In the art of hyperbole and exaggeration he is a Mr. Pierpont Morgan with a billion dollar trust in the simplicity of his readers. He even breaks into a scriptural style on one page and invokes Heaven to sanction his extravagances. The Captain wants a navy on the ground of humanity and business, and as America has more humanity and more business than any other country in the world, he moderately demands that she should have a navy almost equal to the combined navies of the world. This is quite reasonable, he says, as we are the only innately peaceful nation in the world. This being so, we should extend the Monroe Doctrine to cover the whole of China. It would be cowardly and selfish to stand off and see the destinies of these myriads of helpless people dominated by the harsh methods of European monarchies and despotism when we could be helping them by the gentler methods of the water-cure. I believe this is the will of God, says Captain Hobson.

A RACE OF "GIANTS."

But Captain Hobson, U.S.N., is nothing as expert in high politics to Captain Hobson, statistician and historian. There is a precision and plausibility about his facts that would convince even an Englishman that he was an inferior being. "The average American man for man is from two to five times as vigorous as the average European." "The average American eats twice as much" as the average Englishman "who is the best-fed man in Europe." "The average American wields about 2,000 foot tons of mechanical energy; the average Englishmen about 1,500; the average Frenchman and German about 900." In spite of this, the Captain informs us later on that the average Chinaman in industrial capacity is scarcely below the American. From which we conclude that the Englishman is far below the Chinaman, and the Frenchmen and German nowhere in comparison. "The average American wheat-grower produces three times as much wheat as the average English wheat-grower—in fact, every test goes to show that Americans are physically, intellectually, and spiritually a race of giants."

FIRST IN NAVAL WAR.

America's greatness, however, does not stop here. She has more vulnerable property accessible to naval attack than all Europe combined :—

We have in the United States 17,000 miles of coast line, and on this coast-line, and upon the harbours and great rivers leading up from the coast-line, we have built innumerable cities representing accumulations of more homes and property vulnerable from the sea than are found on all the coast-line, harbours, and navigable rivers of the continent of Europe combined. Fortifications, mines, and torpedoes have been, and still are, useful accessories in coast defence, but they never have arrested, and they cannot now effectually stop, a determined commander of a strong fleet.

This statement the Captain really believes. He believes also that in the triumphs of war "the only innately peaceful nation" stands highest. If the American beats the European in working, eating and religion, he absolutely demolishes him in fighting. "For vigour in naval warfare no such record exists in the world as that of the American Navy; in the Spanish-American War it broke two records simultaneously." "The American Navy alone of all the navies of the earth has never known defeat."

MEGALOMANIA AND GORE.

The Civil War involved numbers twice as large as the hordes of Xerxes, "the casualties alone being 200,000 more than there were soldiers altogether in the German armies" in 1870.

Captain Hobson assures his readers that campaign in that war for distances covered and obstacles overcome have no parallel, except, perhaps, in Hannibal's invasion of Italy. But is it impudence or lack of arithmetic which leads him to assure us that in the Civil War "numerous battlefields counted percentage losses from three to five times as great as the bloodiest on record? As in the bloodiest on record battles the losses were at least 50 per cent., it follows that in battles in the Civil War the Americans lost from 150 per cent. to 250 per cent. of their force. But perhaps the American has nine lives like a cat, as the result of eating twice as much as the degenerate Englishman.—"Review of Reviews."

It is a good wind that brings no ill. The Bank Holiday, which gives recreation to the million, only means longer hours and extra high pressure for railway folk. The Coronation festivities brought thousands of harmless restaurant waiters and innocent barmaids to the verge of collapse. Even the Delhi Durbar is not on all sides hailed with benedictions. Amongst those who have been caught up by one of its side gusts are certain soldiers who have qualified as Military Telegraphists, and who now have to pay the penalty of having become indispensable. Many of these men were under orders to start homewards at once, but apparently they have all been detained and will not get away till after the Durbar. A correspondent informs us, says the "Pioneer," that a party of about thirty were actually stopped at Deolali on the way to join their troopship at Bombay and ordered back. The urgency may justify the step, but it must be confessed that men in such a situation have some reason to grumble. These signallers are all men of seniority, and that they are anxious to get Home may be inferred from their having refused the bounty. They have committed no fault but that of having passed through a course of telegraphy, and it seems hard that they should suffer for their usefulness. A person who can go Home practically when he pleases cann

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is just as well to note, as they arise, says "M.A.P." little incidents in the world of automobilism; they indicate the milestones on the road of social transformation, along which we are travelling at a rate that would madden a Surrey magistrate. Here, for instance, are some of the items which I light upon in the newspapers of the week. The King, the Kaiser and their friends went every day to the shooting grounds on a motor; the King went back from Wolferton station, with the Prince of Wales, in a motor, after he had seen the Emperor of Germany off on his way to Lowther Castle. The King of the Belgians, even more devoted to the motor, calmly drove in one to a railway station a short time after his life had been attempted by an assassin. Lady Robert Manners was driven up to the church to be married in a motor. All that is now left is that some lover of the new vehicle should give orders to be taken to the tomb in a motor.

I can't quite account for it, but ladies seem to love the motor even more than men. I have never heard a man speak of automobilism with anything of the almost frenzied enjoyment which it seems to give to a woman. I heard of a lady saying that she would willingly give up a house and live in lodgings, and do without fashionable restaurants, and even a fashionable dressmaker and fine clothes, rather than abandon her motor. The other day I read, in the social columns of the "Daily Express," a few paragraphs about the ladies who own motors and what they do with them, which showed me that really the women are the real pioneers in this new movement. Here is what the writer of the paragraph says: Lady de Grey, who last year would come up each night to the Opera from her country house, near Coombe Woods, is one of the leading spirits in the motor world, and Lord and Lady Wimborne, Lord Carnarvon, Lady Savile, and Lady Harrington, who this year is attending all the meets of Lord Harrington's hounds in her beautiful little electric motor, are only a few out of the many who are constantly to be met driving these convenient vehicles. But Lady Essex, the pretty American wife of Lord Essex, has set a new fashion in the way of motors. She has had one made especially for her, after the pattern of the one used by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in Paris, which in the daytime can be used as an open carriage, while for night use glass sides are let down, turning it at once into a closed and comfortable carriage. The whole thing is beautifully upholstered, and is unique at present in London.

I could add some other fashionable motor-owners to the list. Mrs. Newhouse, the very pretty American wife of a wealthy mine owner, has an electric brougham; Mrs. Langtry has a brougham, and, I believe, other types of motor as well. In fact, as I wrote some time ago, it is almost as not as your social reputation is worth nowadays to be without a motor.

I made the prophecy that the motor was about to have a very great influence on house property in London and immediately around. This fact has been brought home to me in a startling way. A house was advertised in a South Kensington Square; and a friend of mine, who was rather anxious for a change, went to see it. The house was quite perfect, with large spacious rooms, with plenty of fine windows, with electric light and two or three bath rooms, and within a few minutes of a station on the Underground. "What in the name of Heaven," my friend could not help asking, "induces you to give up so comfortable a house?" The answer was: "We have taken to motoring, and we really spend too much time in the country to want a large house in the town."

I hear that the enterprising jerry-builder has caught on to the new situation; that ground around London is going up in price with great rapidity; and that small houses are being run up at an alarming rate. Another effect the revolution may have is in the price of houses in suburbs—especially in the West End. I know no part of London which is more delightful or healthy than Campden Hill. You are as high, I should say, as St. Paul's; the houses are all fine, well-built places; you stand on such an eminence that you feel as if you were looking down on all London. It is the region which George Boughton, the celebrated R. A, chose for his lordly pleasure house; one of the most beautiful houses in all London. But it has had hitherto one drawback, especially for the professional man—it was too far away.

But here again the motor is coming in. I know no more hard-worked professional man than Mr. Roger Wallace, the King's Counsel, and the Chairman of the Automobile Club, and a dozen other things besides. But he is able to live in the Campden Hill region because his motor follows him about everywhere, and can just sweep him off to the far West End in ten minutes or so. If this goes on there may be a big migration from the centre of London—overcrowded, stuffy, and enervating, and even busy men may find it possible to choose good air and distant suburbs as their residence.

I have been much chaffed in the course of the week over the compilation of new motoring words that "M. A. P." gave in the article headed "Motorites—By A Philomobile." One friend of mine objects to "Philomobile"—M. A. P.'s portmanteau-word for a motoring enthusiast—on high classical grounds. The first half of the word is Greek, he says, and the second half Latin: ergo the whole is a hybrid, and impermissible. Very well, I withdraw "philomobile" and suggest another term. On the analogy of "Pro-Boer," what is wrong with "Pro-Motor"?

I mentioned the hotel at Stalheim about the Emperor of Germany. There is no spot in the world which has a more picturesque situation for a hotel. Right in front are huge mountains, with one gigantic stony crag—a Matterhorn on a small scale; and down beneath is one of Norway's lovely valleys; with beautiful streams running through it. Here a Mr. Andersen—Norwegian by many generations, but Scotch by descent—has built a splendid hotel, which is much frequented by tourists, and where most people are delighted to stop for a week, so invigorating is the high mountain air, and so entrancing the scenery. The hotel has been burnt now for the second time: but doubtless in a few weeks' time the workmen will be engaged in setting it up again. It is a very favourite spot with the German Emperor.

I have read with interest the descriptions in some of the papers of the dress worn by the Royalties during their shooting—not because I shoot or because clothes interest me, but because they help to form a living, human picture of the distinguished personages who took part in the sports. I find that the King wore a loose shooting jacket of dark green velvet, knickerbockers, and a brown, soft felt hat. The costume of the Kaiser was pretty much the same. He had an olive green shooting suit; instead of the felt hat as worn by the King he sported the famous Alpine hat, with big feathers in the side, in which he has been so often photographed. The Prince of Wales was in a blue grey Norfolk suit. I miss from these descriptions the large muff which the Kaiser, for some reason quite inscrutable to me, often wears when he is on his shooting expeditions; that muff has appeared in numberless photographs of him, but I have never yet seen any explanation of its purpose.

I see, by-the-way, that among the escort of the Kaiser there is an important personage in the shape of a Turkish cook. He is retained mainly for the purpose of brewing the Kaiser's coffee, and was picked up, I assume, during the trip to Constantinople or to Palestine. I suppose most of my readers know that Turkish coffee is different from that we usually get either in England or France. It is served up with the grounds of the coffee, is much stronger than French coffee, and never has any milk in it. You can get it now at some of the big restaurants like the Carlton. Though the Kaiser is a man of simple tastes, he enjoys the pleasures of the table, and insists on good cookery, as the presence of this Turk signifies.

By-the-way, I do not see any notice in the daily papers of one remarkable change which the Emperor is said to have made in his personal appearance, namely, in his moustaches. I quote the following inspired account of these wonderful moustaches. For too many years the ends of them have turned up like the horns of an angry bull. He has seen this crescent over his upper lip in photographs, caricatures, oil paintings, stamps, medals, and coins. He has been able to test the loyalty of his subjects by the unanimity with which the younger ones set themselves to emulate the Kaiser. He has propitiated barbers and introduced a new, and very ill-sounding, word into the language of the toilet-room. For the last two or three years every young German who was not an anarchist wore a Hohenzollern moustache. The Kaiser has not, indeed, issued an edict on the matter. But he has done something in its results quite as autocratic. He has untwisted the curly ends of his moustache, brushed that upturned decoration straight out, and shown himself to his subject with a new face.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 11.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Dept Notification No 877 dated 5th Nov it is hereby notified that Capt W Beale Asst Political Agent second grade has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Brigadier Genl P J Maitland C B Political Resident Aden was granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from the 4th July 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A A Zazarte Mamlatdar taluka Igatpuri in the district of Nasik is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1893 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 3561 dated the 3rd June 1902 the Governor in council is pleased under Secs 11 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr Shankarrao Raghunath Deshpande Special Magistrate of the second class in the district of Ahmednagar with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to pass sentences of whipping Sec 32; and Power to make order as to first offenders Sect 562.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Shankarrao Raghunath Deshpande with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sect 62 of the Bombay Dist Polic Act IV of 1890.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H M Davidson 6th Bo Cavalry to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad in addition to his own duties vice Major C M Cartwright transferred.

Lieut H M Davidson is further appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Mr R M Phillips fifth grade Supt of Police has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension for five months on medical certificate of the leave granted to him in Government Notification No 840 dated the 3rd Feb 1902.

Mr M F Khargat I C S, first grade Judge and Sessions Judge has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 3 1 of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Abdul Gaffurbaig valad Mirza Farukhbaige acting Mamlatdar of petha Nargund in the district of Dharwar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr Vishnu Vithal Kamat B A LL B passed on the 1st Dec 1902 an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr Shamrao Govind Datar B A LL B passed on the 1st Dec 1902 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the reversion from the Political Dept of Mr. S L Batchelor B A Oxon I C S Mr S L Batchelor B A Oxon I C S to be Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad M F X D'Souza M A LL M Cantab Barrister at Law I C S on relief to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad and Mr H D Rendall B A Cantab I C S on relief to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is further pleased to direct under Sec 123 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 that Messrs D'Souza and Rendall shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to them for trial.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Sitaram Pendse acting Mamlatdar Poona City in the district of Poona is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W O Alcock B A (Oxon) I C S to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Belgaum.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Rule III of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1891 to confirm Mr R McCulloch as third grade Asst Supt of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem with effect from the date he satisfied all the tests.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr McCulloch to be second grade Asst Supt of Police.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Govt Notification Judicial Dept (published at page 253 of the Bombay Govent Gazette of the 9th March 1893 Part I No 140) dated 6th March 1893 appointing Messrs H Rogers M R C V S of the Firm of Messrs Scott and Co and F M Stephens M R C V S of the firm of Messrs Stephens and Sons to be Vety Surgeons for the purposes of the Glanders and Farcy Act and Govt Notification Revenue Dep No 8535 (Published at page 1979 of the Bombay Govt Gazette of the 9th Dec 1897 Part I) dated 7th Dec 1897 appointing Mr. Charles Harbert Stephens M R C V S of the Firm of Messrs Stephens and Sons to be a Vet Parcititioner under the Glanders and Farcy Act are hereby cancelled.

Mr E P Close has been allowed by His Maj's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month on medical certificate.

Mr P R Cadell I C S has been allowed by His Maj's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr J L Rieu I C S has been allowed by H Maj's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two days.

Mr E P Close has been allowed by His May's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C M Baker I C S has been allowed by H May's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J L Rieu I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayak Sathe Dist Dupty Collector on special duty, Poona is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 8000 dated the 3rd Nov 1902 Major J G Hojel M B B S I M S has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and twenty days with effect from the 21st Nov 1902.

H. Exy the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W Senger to be temporary Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Lieut-Col K H Mistri I M S is allowed privilege leave of absence from the date of relief by Lieut Col J P Barry I M S up to the 27th Dec 1902 inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, PLAGUE.

The services of Capt C J Robertson Milne I M S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 12.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of the consent decree.

1220—Bhaishanker K and G—Hajee Esmail Hoosane vs Hajee Ahmed Hassum—Smetham B and N.

1219—Bhaishanker K and G—Hajee Esmail Hassum vs Hajee Ahmed Hassum—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1242—Mulla and M—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Saleh Mahomed Allarukhia and another—Ardeshir H D and Co. For dismissal under Rule 790.

1223—Chitnis M and M—Shantaram Narayen Daboolkar vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co, for posponment.

1224—Framji and D—Ali Mahomed Nensi vs Karim Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M.

1232—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Lachminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M.

1235—Bhaishanker and K—Ramjee Govindjee vs Bhagbai widow and others—Tyabjee and Co.

1236—E F Nicholson—H G Gell vs Taja Noora—Smetham B and N

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

775-03—Kanga and P—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

510-02—Maganlal J—Calaypathy Ragitagim Pathy vs Mundavally Sathyajilligam and others—Mantri and Co.

Long Causes.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Rapat and others—H Dayabhai.

707-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy M Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart—Craigie L and O.

364-00—Craigie L and O—Narronjee Dwarkadas vs Kesserbai and another—Edgelow G and W.

514-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhar Gopinath and others vs Kedarmall Bhuramal—Wadia and G.

221-02—Maganlal and J—Bai Rustomai vs Alladin Esmjee and others—Thakurdas and Co.

317-02—Mantri and Co—Meghraj Gungabux vs Fazulbhoy Viram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

321-02—Bicknell M and M—Bomonjee Rustomjee Irani vs Bai Navazbai and others—Wadia and G.

226-02—B Raghowjee—Deming Phillip Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dholoo and others vs Motabhai Mulla Esabhoy—Thakurpas and Co.

341-02—S B Noble—Rose Consecao Chavis E Silva vs Joseph Augustine Chavis and others—Sorabjee and J and In person.

-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Callianjee Shangjibhai vs Raghowjee Vijpal and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree at 11 a.m.

85-02—Bhaishanker K and G—Hurbai widow vs Jairam Lalji e—Madhowjee V.

889-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Doraljee Jamsetjee Tata and another vs The Aurangabad S M Co Ld—Mathubhai J and M and N and H.

71-97—Balkrishna V N K—Narronjee Mulji e and others vs Nathabhoy Morarjee and others—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit at 3 p.m.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Lalljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

98-02—Khunderao and K—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kustoor Tricam and others—K B Mehta—Part heard

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.

For trial of preliminary issues.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Asoo and another vs Visamal Ascoomal—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

780-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard.

419-02—Mulla and M—Nanjee Manarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

For Trial on Preliminary Issue.

202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

A CORRESPONDENT informs a contemporary that he recently killed a young karait snake, 10ins. long which was climbing a whitewashed bath room wall in his houses. It was about three feet from the floor and was clinging to the plaster in an S form. Snakes whose under sides are rough to the hand when rubbed from the tail towards the head, if they are of a climbing species, can work their way up a rough wall or board; some climb up into the thatch of bungalows in search of birds. A snake 4ft. long has been killed clinging to two sides of a veranda post on its way to the roof.

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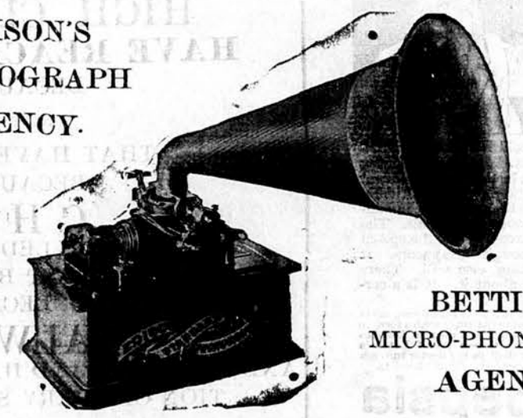

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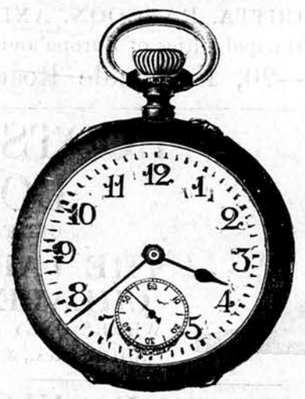

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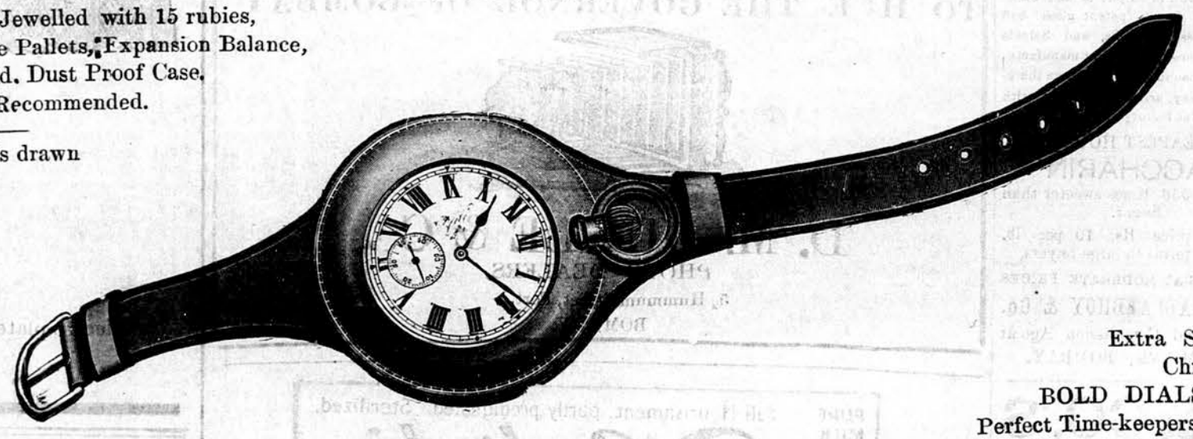

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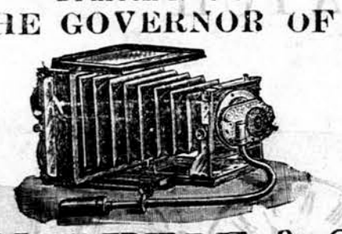

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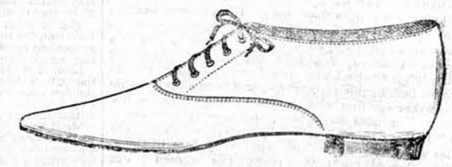

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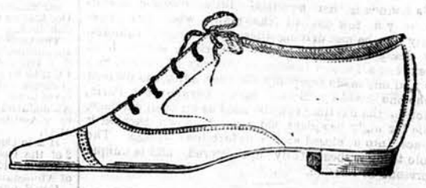

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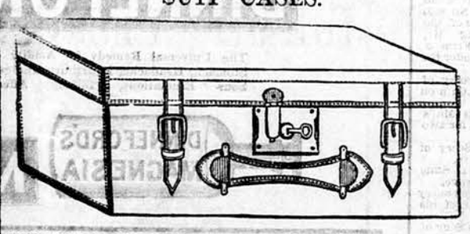

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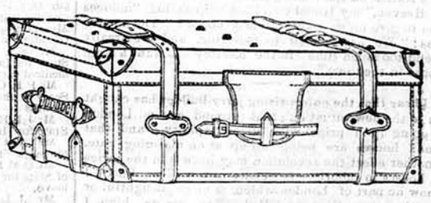

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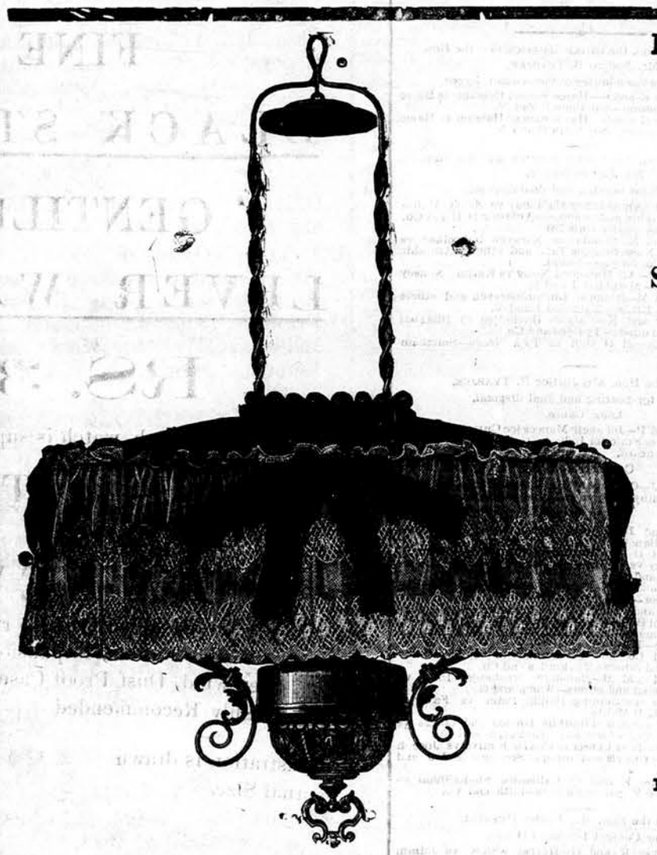

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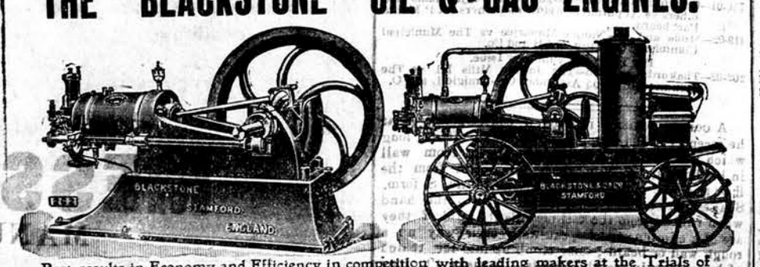

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